The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,285.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 2	As. per line

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CLARK—March 27th, at Sheagaum, of consumption, Marian, the wife of Mr. James Clark, Store Clerk, G. I. P. Railway, Sheagaum, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

GOULDSBURY—WELSH—March 21th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M. A., John Mountstuart Elphinstone Gouldsbury, Esq., of the Bengal Police, to Mary Ellen Henrietta, daughter of the late Joseph Welsh, Esq., of Calcutta.

GOWENLOCK—GOWER—March 27th, at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev. William Coe, Alfred Hargreave Gowenlock, to Louisa, second daughter of Benjamin Gower, Esq.

DEATH.

OGBOURNE—March 25th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Amanda Ogbourne.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

SCOTT—March 25th, at Delhi, Edmund Courtenay, only child of Captain and Mrs. C. H. S. Scott, aged 3 years and 4 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	15th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 17th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on... 10th and 24th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,049 tons, 250 H. P., J. J. Ballantine, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 1 P. M.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 11th April, at 5 P. M.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	[illegible]	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	[illegible]	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 21th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R. N. R., Commander, to sail about the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 64 10 0 }
Second Class........„ 37 5 0 } Including Railway
Third Class..........„ 23 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain Foster, R N, will sail on the 7th April. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

30th March 1866.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Iron Ship "CALIFORNIA," Captain de Wyn, will proceed to the above Port, on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant. For particulars of Freight, &c. apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain Sproule, will be despatched about 20th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1000 tons, Captain Baldwin, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, Wilson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Wilson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M Committee.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E. No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c, &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority of consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—VEGETABLE BAZAAR AT VERAUR ON SATURDAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of persons desirous of attending the above VEGETABLE & FRUIT MARKET, the DOWN THROUGH TRAIN leaving Bombay at 6-0 A. M., will CALL AT VERAUR STATION on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, and on every following SATURDAY until further notice.

By Order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. BALFOUR, Artist and Photographer, begs to announce that he has opened Rooms at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, where he will be prepared on THURSDAY next 12th instant, to execute every style of Photograph, daily. Cartes de Visite, Cabinet Portraits, large Groups, &c., plain, in Indian Ink, Oil, or Water Colours to the highest finish; also Views, Monuments, Tombs, Statues, and all other works of Art carefully reproduced with a decided finish and without distortion. Hours from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 6th April at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in the General Meeting on the 5th instant:—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Mr. A. D. Grant and Mr. Thos. H. Moore be appointed Liquidators.

3rd. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2½ per cent on the amount realized.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

HOME EDUCATION.—An ENGLISH LADY of much experience in the care and education of Children, who has resided in Families of the Nobility in England, and obtained Certificates from Queen's College, London, purposes returning to Europe in the beginning of next year ('67) and proceeding to Devonshire, to establish a Home for the training of Children from India. Her desire will be, not only to attend most carefully to the studies of those entrusted to her care, but to secure, as much as possible, their health and happiness, with the comforts of a private home.

As the number is limited to 12, early applications are respectfully requested. Good references given and required. Address Miss FORD, care of Miss Onge, Double Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.

15th February 1866.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 6th APRIL, 1866.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST

PROFESSOR BUSHELL,
in his
GRAND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. McCOLLUM has the honour to announce that he has secured the services of PROFESSOR BUSHELL, whose extraordinary Performances in Calcutta and Madras have recently created enthusiastic excitement, who will appear as above.

The Evening's Amusement will commence with the Bombardment of an Imaginary Fleet surrounding a small Fort mounting a number of Guns, suspended from the centre of the Hall, showing the adaptability of

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY,

For Military purposes, blasting of Rocks, &c. The Guns will be under the immediate management of an IMPROMPTU SPRIGHTLY, at whose command a brisk firing will be kept up. To be followed by a

NOVEL & BRILLIANT SURPRISE.

A handsome
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE
will be introduced, showing the probability of its superseding steam power.
Also a beautiful
FRICTIONAL ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT,

Mounting eighteen square feet of Glass—when PROFESSOR BUSHELL will introduce a variety of Experiments, and will perform the astonishing Feat of

LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER.

BRILLIANT CHEMICAL EFFECTS.

IMITATION FIERY RAIN.
BURNING OF MAGNESIUM WIRE.

Its dazzling brilliancy equals the rays of the Sun, and is admitted to be the greatest artificial light man has yet produced.

After which a grand exposé of
SPIRIT-RAPPING

Will be introduced, when audible sounds and intelligent answers will be elicited from a small Table and various parts of the Stage illustrative of the fallacy of consulting old Tables and other inanimate substances. PROFESSOR BUSHELL will give an account of his experience in America, where Spiritualism rages to an appalling extent.

A HANDSOME GLASS BELL,
and the
MYSTERIOUS TIME-PIECE
Will accompany the "Spiritual Manifestations."

INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES DURING THE REMOVAL OF THE ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

To conclude with Marvellous and Laughable Experiments in

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

The singular characteristic features of this Extraordinary Science will be demonstrated upon Volunteers from the Audience, when PROFESSOR BUSHELL will be prepared to experiment upon any Gentleman who may be disposed to submit to his mysterious influence. The great practical experience he has had during his tour through England, Ireland, Scotland, America, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, New Zealand, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, Ceylon, and recently in the Calcutta and Madras Presidencies, enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt in the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently supernatural phenomena. His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding Science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause, for the entertainment not only puzzles and bewilders ordinary audiences, but strikes philosophers with admiration and astonishment.

Prices of Admission.

Dress Circle.........Rs. 6 | Upper Circle......Rs. 3
Stalls .... „ 4 | Pit .... „ 1

Tickets may be had of Mr. A. F. SOUNDY, (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the entertainment.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at 9.

☞ Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

T. McCOLLUM, Manager.

NOTICES.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

CAUTION.—LOST, a set of three BILLS of LADING marked J. S. C. M M 205 Bales Cotton, shipped per *Mathilda Atheling* for Havre. Any one having found them is requested to return them to the owners, Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., No. 12 Rampart Row, by whom a liberal reward will be given.

Any party negotiating or detaining them after this notice will do so on his or their own risk and responsibility.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 260 TEAK LOGS and 73 TEAK TALDOMS, the property of the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till the 23rd April 1866 and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round for the logs and a rate per 100 Double Toodas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) for the Taldoms.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ Inches.

5. A deduction of 15 per cent. from the amount sale of the Logs and of 7½ per cent. from that of the Taldoms will be allowed for defects after the completion of the measurement.

6. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 23rd March 1866.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 30th of April 1866, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION 660 TEAK LOGS, belonging to the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacollum.

2. The Auction will commence at noon.

3. The Logs will be put up for sale in 33 Lots of 20 Logs each.

4. The Logs will be sold by the Candy of one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ Inches.

5. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, for which, however, a deduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed from the amount purchase of each lot.

6. Purchasers will be required to deposit on the day of sale a sum equal to a third of the amounts of their respective purchases and to pay the remainder on the removal of the Timber.

7. Payment to be made in Rupees.

8. The logs to be at the risk of the Purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

9. The expense of putting the Logs into the Backwater at Ernacollum will be defrayed by the Government.

10. The Logs to be cleared away by the 30th June 1866, in default of which they will be re-sold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers, who will forfeit the amount of their deposits and will be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber but who will not be entitled to any advantage resulting therefrom.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 23rd March 1866

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl. Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of Chudders of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodiana and other places to Bombay.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
General Agents.

Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) will be held at the Offices of the Association, Elphinstone Buildings, on THURSDAY, 12th April 1866, at 3 o'clock, afternoon—

To receive the Report of Directors for the year ending 31st March 1866;

To elect Directors and Auditors in the room of those retiring; and,

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To elect two or more Directors in place of those who have sent in their resignation.

2nd. To appoint Auditors for the next year.

3rd. In the event of no Directors being appointed, to reconsider the proposition of voluntarily winding up the Bank.

4th. If the proposition to wind up be carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

N. B.—Any Shareholder wishing to see the list of Shareholders qualified to become Directors can do so on application at the Offices of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

East India Bank, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

Agents.

Bombay	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against Mr. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY, or the late firm of Messrs. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three."

EWART, LATHAM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4¾ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Offices of the Auctioneers, by order of the Liquidators, on MONDAY the 16th day of April 1866, at noon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, all those desirable COFFEE ESTATES, situated at Wynaad, Malabar, lately belonging to the firm of LECKIE & Co., in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859 so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

To view the property apply to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Calicut, and for further information and particulars and condition of Sale, apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

Dated 15th March 1866.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the sale of the COFFEE ESTATES, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), and in the following Lots:—

Lot 1.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT.—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stable, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suited for store rooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 16¾ feet, and one 27½ by 18¾ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

And also, will be included in the sale of this lot, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

Lot 2.—"CULLOOR" COTTAGE.—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first-rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

Lot 3.—KURRACHEE ESTATE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

To view the property at Calicut apply to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq, on the Estates, and to view that at Kurrachee, to Messrs. THOMAS LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee; and for further information and particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY, & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,800 per Share called up) fell due on 15th, Interest will be charged from that day

At 9 per cent. per annum if the Call be paid before the 26th instant.

At 18 per cent. per annum if the Call be not paid before the 4th April.

At 24 per cent. per annum if the Call be not paid before the 11th April.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that if the SECOND and THIRD CALLS, now overdue on the Shares of this Company, be not paid on or before the 20th April next, with Interest thereon, the said Shares will be FORFEITED in accordance with Act 19 of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

EUROPEAN CONFECTIONARY.—Messrs. S. SPADA & Co. have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they have secured commodious Premises at No. 11, Meadow Street, and intend opening on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, an Establishment for the Sale of first class Confectionery, Ice Creams, Liqueurs, &c. The Cake and Pudding, Tarts, Tees, &c., will be made in the best Parisian style by a French Artist.

Order for Families, Clubs, and Messes will receive prompt attention. A trial is respectfully requested, as this Establishment will be conducted on a different principle to any hitherto opened in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY having been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agents, for the Collection and Delivery of Goods at Sholapoor, Barsee Road, and Dhond Stations, vice SORABJEE PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY, will on and after the 1st proximo cart any Goods that may be required to and from the above Stations, and the charge for the same will be included in the Rates for the Carriage of Goods.—Vide Rate List exhibited at the Stations.

With the view to afford the Public additional facilities in forwarding Goods to and from Ahamed Nagar and Barsee Village, Goods can be booked through to or from the above places to any Station on the Line on and after the 1st proximo, and will be carted by the Indian Carrying Company.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 29th March 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	A.
A History of Persia, 1800 to 1858, &c., &c. By R. G. Watson	11	4
The True History of a Little Ragamuffin. By author of "A Night in a Workhouse."	8	0
An Examination of Mr. J. S. Mills's Philosophy: being a defence of fundamental truth. By Jas. M'Cosh, LL.D.	5	12
Traits of American Humour, by native authors. Edited by author of "Sam Slick"	3	12
Runnymede and Lincoln Fair: a story of the Great Charter	4	8
Gilbart's Lectures and Essays, (Vol. V. of the series)	11	4
The year Book of Facts, 1866	3	12
Odds and Ends. Sketches of Highland Character, &c	3	8
Travelling Sketches. By Anthony Trollope.	2	12
Madame Goubaud's Album of Needlework	3	12
Fairy Realm. A collection of the favourite old tales. Illustrated by the pencil of Gustave Doré. Told in verse by Tom Hood	15	12
Guide to the Unprotected in matters relating to Property and Income. By A Banker's Daughter	2	12
Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell	0	12
Studies in Parliament; a series of sketches of leading politicians. By R. H. Hutton	3	8
My Lady Ludlow, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell.	2	0
Poe's Tales of Mystery, imagination and humour	1	8
A Woman's Ransom. By author of "Grandmother's Money"	1	8
Walkinghame's Tutor's Assistant	0	12
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	6	4
Articles of War—European troops, 1865,	3	0
Letts's Diary, No. 1	7	8
Murray's Grammar. Large edition	2	4
Child's Guide to Knowledge	2	0
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering	5	12
Tate's Mechanics	1	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book	2	4
Chambers's Standard Reading Book I	0	4
——— ——— ———II	0	6
——— ——— ———III	0	8
——— ——— ———IV	0	12
——— ——— ———V	1	0
——— ——— ———VI	1	4
Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World.	2	0
French in a Fortnight, without the aid of a master	0	8
Dickens's Hard Times (Green cloth edn.)	2	12
Bannatyne's Examination book for Lieutenancy	3	12
——— ——— Captaincy	4	8
London Society, Christmas Number, 1865	0	12
Once a Week, ditto	0	6
Jackson's Finger Gymnastics	2	12
The Competition Walla. By G. O. Trevelyan	4	8
Forbes's Baital Pachesi	6	12
Infantry Sword Exercise	0	8
Cavalry Ditto	0	12
Regulations applicable to the European Officer in India, 3 Parts, Published by Authority. Part I. Rs. 3½. Part II. Rs. 8. Part III. Rs. 5¾	17	8
Bannatyne's Royal Warrants, Circulars, General Orders and Memoranda, by the War Office and Horse Guards, Aug. 1856 to July 1864	12	0
Waterloo: a story of the Hundred Days	4	8
The Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated edition	8	0
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0
Cox's Companion to the Family Medicine Chest	2	4
The Young Duchess. By Reynolds	4	12
Hoppus's Timber Measurer	2	12
The Merchant's & Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	6	0
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, 1865	9	8
Druitt's Surgeon's ditto	9	8

PEN-MENDING MACHINES.

	Rs.	A.
Mappin's very superior	10	0
Roger's ditto	12	8
Silver Pencil Cases, with letter weighing machine	12	8

NEW MUSIC.

A large collection of the most recently published Songs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, and other Dances, has been received by this mail, which will be sold at net English cost for cash only.

Songs.

	Rs.	A.
Come Back to Erin. By V. Claribel	2	0
The Lady of Kienast Tower. By ditto	2	0
You May Guess. By Alex. Reichardt	2	0
Flora. By Anne Fricker	1	8
Wearin' o' the Green. By C. Hall	1	4
One Glance from Thee. By Annie	1	4
Speak If You Love Me. By Kenney	1	4
Shine out, oh, Golden Stars. By Mathison	1	8
I Have a Little Fairy Boat. By F. Enoch	1	4
Why Forsaken. By C. H French	1	4
The Old, Old Tale. By W. Hills	1	4
Unchanged. By W C. Bennett	1	8

Dance Music.

	Rs.	A.
Schottische, The Queen's. By Danielle	1	4
La Varsovianna, new dance. By H. Laurent	1	0
Polka Brilliante, La Folie. By Leduc	1	4
——— En Poste. Ditto	1	4
Polka Mazurka, The Emmeline. By C. M.	1	4
——— The Violet. By L. Duchesne	1	0
Polka—Rouge et Noir. By Juliano	1	8
——— Bow Bells. By F. Musgrave	1	8
——— Ko Ko ri Ko. (Chinese.) By Marriott	1	8
——— The Awfully Good. By Desormes	1	8
——— The West End. By D'Albert	1	8
——— The Faust. By F. Wallerstein	1	8
——— The Mock Doctor	1	8
——— La Balle Helene. By Strauss	1	8
Galop Polka—Claribel. By E. Audibert	1	8
Galop—The United Service. By E. Godfrey	1	8
——— Atlantic Telegraph. By H. Prince	1	8
——— Punch's. By Cassidy	1	8
——— Assemblee. By D. Godfrey	1	8
——— The Argyle. By H. Laurent	1	8
——— The Mabel. By D. Godfrey	1	8
——— Orpheus. By Godfrey	1	8
——— The Troopers'. By Waterson	1	8
——— The Grenadiers'. By E. Sarkozy	1	8
——— Schubert's, from Offenbach's Opera Orphee aux Enfers	1	8
——— Satanella. By H. Laurent	1	4
Quadrille—The Merry Kittens. By S. Glover	1	8
——— Orpheus. By Godfrey	2	0
——— The Royal Alfred. By D. Godfrey	2	0
——— Merry Christmas. By Marriott	2	0
——— The Auber. By F. Musgrave	2	0
——— Claribel. By Burckhardt	2	0
——— L'Africaine. By C. Coote	2	0
——— Sicily. By D'Albert	2	0
——— La Belle Helene. By Strauss	2	0
——— The Colleen Aroon. By A. F Godfrey	2	0
——— The Jolly Old Friends. By Desormes	2	0
——— The Harlequinade. By F Godfrey	2	0
Waltz—The Yorkshire Hussar, or the Princess of Wales' Own. By Mary Hollon	1	8
——— The Bright Smile. By H. S. Roberts	1	8
——— Twilight Dreams. By D'Albert	2	0
——— The Adieu. By H. J. Snelling	2	0
——— L'Africaine. By D. Godfrey	2	0
——— The Coldstream Guards. By A. F. Godfrey	2	0
——— Come Back to Erin. By F. Musgrave	2	0
——— Claribel. By C. Coote	2	0
——— Le Monogramme. By Baron W. Fredericksz	2	0
——— Home, Sweet Home. By D'Albert	2	0
——— The United Service. By A. F. Godfrey	2	0
——— The Limited Liability. By Arditi	2	0

☞ *None of the above will be sent out "on inspection."*

2nd April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a FORWARDING CLERK for No. 18 Contract G. I. P. R. at Sholapore. Salary Rs. 80 to 100, according to gratifications.

Also, a STORES CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 to 50. Application to be made by letter only to Messrs. ADAMSON and CLOWSER, Sholapore.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, who has practised some years in the Sudder Adawlut, and conducted important cases in the Mofussil, and who also possesses Testimonials of proficiency as a Translator of the Vernacular languages of this Presidency, will be glad to engage himself as Managing Clerk in the Office of a Solicitor. Address "C. B," *Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICES.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, which was to have been held on FRIDAY the 6th instant, has been unavoidably POSTPONED to FRIDAY the 13th idem, at 4 P. M.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.,
Officiating Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 4th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIRST CALL, FOURTH ISSUE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. (10) TEN per Share is THIS DAY made on the above Issue of Shares, payable on or before the 5th of May next, at the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

1, Church Lane, 5th April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) will be held at the Company's premises, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint Liquidators in the room of Dr. J. W. REYNALDS and Mr E. FREEBORN, resigned, and to fix the amount of their remuneration.

2. To authorize the Directors or Liquidators to return the 2nd Call to such Shareholders as have paid the same.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN REYNALDS, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette Press*, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE, about two hundred and fifty Candies best FIREWOOD, in large or small quantities, stacked on the Esplanade, nearly opposite Forbes Street. Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICE.—From the 1st of April, Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co. will remove from No 2, Forbes Street, to No. 7, Church Gate Street, Ground Floor. Constituents both in Town and Up-country, will please observe the change of premises where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1866. 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE—

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 3,800 premium; Elphinstones 65; New do. 155 premium; Mazagons 975; Freres 450; United Victorias 1,600 per share; Bombay Bank shares 47½; Commercials ½ premium; old Financials 8 discount. Market dull and inanimate.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits... ..	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	21½

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	3,800 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	65 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	155 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	450 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	... ..	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. ..	975 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	150 pm.
... ..	10,000	6,000	... ..	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co. ..	1,600 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		..Rs. 90
,, ,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33		.. ,, 93
,, ,, Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36	}	,, 87¼
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43		
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57		.. ,, 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		.. ,, 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.		.. ,, 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	... ,, 10
Spanish Dollars	... ,, 225
Carolus	... ,, 296
Mexican Dollars	... ,, 220
German Crowns	... ,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... ,, 223
Bar Silver	... ,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	... ,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May).. .. .. .. ,,	460 to 465
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. .. .. .. ,,	460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New).. .. .. .. ,,	460 to 462
Porebunder (New).. .. .. .. ,,	430 to 435
Veeraval (New) .. .. ,,	430 to 435
Khandeish (New) .. .. ,,	435 to 440
Dharwar (now ready) .. .. .. ,,	490 to 495
Binghunghaut (New) .. .. .. ,,	465 to 470
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) ... ... ,,	450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Westropp, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.

Caldicot, Lieutenant C., 106th Foot, on sick certificate, from Nusseerabad.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1866.

The services of Captain A. G. Mayne, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment to the Central India Horse.

Major J. A. M. Macdonald, Deputy Secretary, will act as Secretary to Government during the absence of Colonel Marriott.

Colonel T. T. Christie, 9th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence of Brigadier General Younghusband, C.B.

The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from the 14th March 1866, the date of Captain C. F. Keays' departure for Europe on furlough:—

Captain M. W. Willoughby, Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General 2nd class.

Major J. Thacker, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary 2nd class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st class.

Lieutenant J. B. Fenwick, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd class.

Major J. F. Berthon, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st class.

Captain J. S. Bolton, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd class.

Captain A. Utterson, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure from Aden, on private affairs, and under the new furlough rules.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Captain W. Hicks, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer H. M.'s 27th Regiment N. I., for 20 months.

Captain P. C. Rynd, Bengal Staff Corps, Second in Command, 3rd Regiment Punjaub Infantry, for 20 months.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th April.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieutenant J. H. R. Cruickshank, Royal Engineers, for 6 months, in extension, on medical certificate.

Captain A. Carey, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from 17th February to 17th May; Captain E. A. Law, 103rd Foot, from 5th March to 5th June, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Bt. Colonel R. W. D. Leith, 106th Foot, from 30th November to 31st March, on private affairs.

Major H. P. Tyacke, 106th Foot, for 6 months from date of departure, to proceed to Hill North of Deyrah, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Maude, 109th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant W. P. Roche, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 2nd April to 3rd May, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Captain E. Kempson, Captain T. W. Lawson, and Ensign C. W. Hemphill, 26th Foot, from 31st March to 14th May, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. H. Dougherty, 26th Foot, from 18th March to 21st May, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major R. Gamble, 26th Foot, from date of departure for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant G. H. Davies, 96th Foot, from 20th March to 30th May, to proceed to Poona on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. F. Gleig, 106th Foot, for 6 months from date of departure, to proceed to Cashmere on private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1866.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to confer on Jugdeorao bin Sooltanjee Rao, *alias* Baba Saheb Mahoorkee, Commander-in-Chief of His Highness the Scindia's Army, the rank and precedence of a First Class Sirdar in this Presidency.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, from 1st April 1866, preparatory to a final medical certificate to Europe.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing for six weeks, from the 20th April, of the several Civil Courts in both Divisions of the Surat District, excepting the Courts of the District Judge and Senior Assistant Judge at Broach.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing for six weeks, from the 9th April, of all the Civil Courts in the Canara District.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing for six weeks, from the 16th April, of all the Civil Courts in the Khandeish District.

Mr. W. Woodward, second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

Mr. H. E. Watson, supernumerary Deputy Magistrate of Hydrabad in Sind, and now in charge of the Magisterial duties of the Larkhana Division, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. G. W. R. Campbell to act as Superintendent of Police at Belgaum.

Lieutenant F. S. McGillivray to act as Superintendent of Police at Canara.

Captain R. Johnstone to act as Superintendent of Police at Kulladghee.

Captain F. P. Bartholomew to act as Superintendent of Police at Surat.

Mr. W. Wedderburn is appointed temporarily to act as Judge and Session Judge of Hydrabad during the absence of Mr. Macpherson on leave.

Captain O. Probyn, Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Miles, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 4th instant.

Azum Damodhurdass, Mamlutdar of Ahmode, is invested with the powers of Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Surat District.

Mr. M. J. M Shaw Stewart, Collector and Magistrate of Canara, is allowed leave of absence under medical certificate for six weeks, to proceed to Mahableshwur. Mr. Stewart is also allowed special leave for time spent by him in travelling.

Lieutenant A. Poole, 9th Regiment N.I., is appointed on special duty in Khandeish Collectorate.

Mr. G. C. Gilder to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Separate Department during the absence of Mr. G. Miles on leave, or until further orders.

Captain C. J. DeLancy, of the Staff Corps, is appointed temporarily an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. Walter Paris, C. E., is appointed to act as Consulting Architect to Government during the absence of Mr. Trubshawe in Europe, or until further orders.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, First Assistant Master Attendant, on the 28th March last, the following changes will have effect from 29th ultimo:—

Mr. W. G. Corke, Acting First Assistant, will resume his duties as Second Assistant Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Mr D Jolley, Acting Second Assistant Master Attendant, will resume his duties as First Class Pilot.

Mr. J. F. Walke, Acting First Class Pilot, will revert to Second Class Pilot.

Mr. T. Nancarrow, Acting Second Class Pilot, will revert to Third Class Pilot.

Mr. Charles Ralph has been appointed Master of the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

APRIL.
5 East ....Callander ......Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 27th, screw steamer *Delhi*; March 29th, screw steamer *Hydaspes*, from Calcutta; ships *Guipuscoano*, from Pondicherry, and *Countess* from Mauritius.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASSENGERS FOR BUSHIRE.

THE French Ship "ALMA" will sail within a few days, via Bassadore, to Bushire. For passage apply to
HAHN, KUHN & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Alma*.
7, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 5th April 1866.

WANTED, a GODOWN KEEPER. Apply to "C. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

FOR SALE, (CHEAP BARGAIN), HORSES, CARRIAGES, and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Enquire of
N. SORABJEE & Co.

JUST LANDED, a fresh supply of Messrs. MORICE, COX & Co.'S PALE ALE, October Brew, in fine condition. Apply to
GREY & Co., In Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th April 1866.

ON and after MONDAY, the 9th instant, ICE will be sold from the Old British Hotel, British Hotel Lane, opposite to Messrs. Lindlay and Warren's, Photographers.
The Ice House will be closed from that date.
BENJ. F. FEILD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors resolved, on 3rd instant, to make a SECOND CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per Share on the new Capital of the Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before 1st May next.
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th April 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 6th to WEDNESDAY the 25th April 1866, in accordance with Clause XIV. of the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 5th April 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.
RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA,
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI,
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR, } Liquidators.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 4th April 1866.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN BUILDINGS.—The advantages of Sectional Portable Wooden Buildings may be briefly summed up as follows,—viz:—

1st. Three years' trial has proved that the material is adapted to an Indian climate.

2nd. The buildings have an inner and outer wall, with an *air space*, so that a *free current of air can circulate around them*.

3rd. There is an inner and outer roof, with *air space*, so that a *free current of air passes over the buildings*.

4th. The outer roof has a felt composition and gravel roofing, which is impervious to water, heat, or even fire.

Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen at our Office.
FARNHAM & Co.
2nd Floor David Sassoons's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.—SUIT No. 134 of 1865.

Coondajee Alloojee Patell Thacoor, Zilloo Luxumon Thacoor, Wittoo Padmon Thacoor, Trimbuck Mahadoo Thacoor, Narayen Dhacoo Thacoor, Gowria Pandoo Thacoor, Canoo Dhacool Thacoor, and Namajee Heera Thacoor, Hindoo Cultivators, residing in the village of Madala, near Matoonga, within the Island of Bombay. } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Jugajee Mucoond Thacoor, Dhanajee Jugajee Thacoor, also Hindoo Cultivators, residing in the village aforesaid, and Memon Hajee Sidick Hajee Oosman, Mahomedan Merchant, residing in Bombay, outside the Fort, Memon Street. } *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order bearing date the 15th day of November 1865, and made in this cause, which relates to certain hilly ground commonly known as Mangoochibhat, situate in the village of Madala, within the island of Bombay, containing 1543 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the ground of Elen and Zoozia Sarow, on the West by a public gowan or passage, on the North by the ground of Ragi, widow of Pittoo Thacoor, and on the South by the ground of Martin Domingo Souza, now in the possession of the Defendants above-named. Any person or persons who may claim as a member or members of an undivided Hindoo family to be entitled to share commonly with the said Plaintiffs and the said Defendant JUGAJEE MACOOND THACOOR and DHANAJEE JUGAJEE THACOOR in the said land, are hereby required either in person or by their Solicitor, on or before FRIDAY the 27th day of April 1866, to come in and prove their claim before me at my Chambers in the Court House, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 4th day of April 1866.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

MONDAY EVENING, 9TH APRIL.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the original
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!
First time in Bombay of the new Comic Interlude
LUCINDA SNOW,
OR
THE RIVAL DARKIES,
In which the inimitable DAVE CARSON will have the extreme pleasure of introducing
HER.

NEW SONGS, SOLOS, &c.

DAVE CARSON, in the new local Songs of,
THAT'S SO.
THE COMPETITION WALLAH.
TICK! TICK!! TICK!!!
and
JEREMIAH GUBBINS
In the Operatic Burlesque of
THE SHARE MARKET.

Second time of the
XYLOPHONES,
by PIERCE, PALIN and BROWER.
MONS. ESPENOZA AS LUCINDA SNOW,

The following attractive Programme will be offered:

PART FIRST.

Overture... ... ... SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Chorus—Gaily, Gaily, we Sing ... ... } SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Bonny Eloise. ... ... H. C. CAMPBELL.
Tick! Tick!! Tick!!!... DAVE CARSON.
Poor Uncle Tom... ... T. P. BROWER.
Bones' Courtship ... ... DAVE CARSON.
Tell me is my father coming J. O. PEIRCE.

Finale to Part First,
THAT'S SO,
With New Local Verses,
DAVE CARSON.

PART SECOND.

Characteristic Dance—Ching Chong ... ... } MONS. ESPENOZA.

After which DAVE CARSON will appear in a new Local Song, with Dance, entitled
THE COMPETITION WALLAH,

Solo: Scotch Airs with Variation ... L. F. PALIN.

By particular desire, and for the last time, Messrs Pierce, Palin, and Brower will play this Novel and Amusing Trio on the
XYLOPHONES.

Part second to conclude with the new Comic Sketch of
LUCINDA SNOW,
OR
THE RIVAL DARKIES.

Lucinda Snow ... ...MONS. ESPENOZA.
Julius in love with "Her" ... ...DAVE CARSON.
Napoleon Constantine Washington, his (rival) ... ...T. P. BROWER.

The Sketch to conclude with the Song and Dance,
DO NOT GO AWAY MY LADY LOVE,
MONS. ESPENOZA & S. F. MINSTRELS.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

To conclude with the Operatic Burlesque of
THE SHARE MARKET.

MR. JEREMIAH GUBBINS, the unfortunate Shareholder. With Songs:—"The unfortunate Man"—"Old Bom Bay"—"Quel Suon Quelle Price"—Burlesque Scene from "Trovatore," &c.... ... ... DAVE CARSON.
CHARLEY LARKINS, the fortunate Shareholder. With Songs:—"When first I landed in Bombay"—"The Fortunate Man"—"Reclaim the Land," &c., &c. .. ... J. O. PEIRCE.
BILL STAMP, a Share Broker. With Song, "I'm a Jolly Old Broker." ... T. P. BROWER.
FRANCISFERDINAND DE'CODOSA, a deranged Butler from Goa ... ... H. C. CAMPBELL.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...	...Rs. 6
Stalls...	... ,, 4
Upper Circle.	... ,, 3
Pit...	... ,, 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at a quarter to 9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY the 7th instant, for the conveyance of Government Stores by square rigged Vessels to the following Ports, viz.:—

Kurrachee.—266 Packages, about 27 tons, by measurement, or 33 tons by dead weight.

Aden.—25 Packages, about 8 tons by measurement.

Zanzibar.—1 Box of Military Stores, about 12 feet 608 inches by measurement.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to this Office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
A. W. LUCAS, Lieut. Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd April 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 15th April at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 14th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comoria*, will be closed 2 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Sunday	...8th	1h. 33m. P.M.
New Moon, Sunday	...15th	11h. 54m. A.M.
First Quarter, Sunday	...22nd	3h. 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday	...30th	2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	6	Venus passes 4° 17' S of Mercury at 11-56 P.M.	5 51	6 14	2 17	2 38	4th April 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 36s. 8.
Sat.	7	Venus sets at 6-56 P.M.	5 51	6 14	3 0	3 25	
Sun.	8	Low Sunday.	5 50	6 14	3 51	4 23	
Mon.	9	Moon passes 5° 21' N. of Jupiter at 1-7 P.M.	5 49	6 14	4 53	5 34	
Tues.	10	Twilight ends at 6-53 P.M.	5 48	6 15	6 12	6 52	
Wed.	11	Length of day 12-28.	5 47	6 15	7 28	8 5	
Thurs	12	Moon passes 3° 59' N of Mars at 6-53 P.M.	5 47	6 15	8 34	9 3	

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs.	23	4	per Annum (in advance).
,, ,,	2	8	per Month.
Town Edition. ,,	20	0	per Annum (in advance).
,, ,,	2	0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under..............................Rs.	4	0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... ,,	0	6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th April 1866. By particular desire, the Bombay Cathedral Choir, assisted by other Amateurs, will give a SECOND CONCERT (in aid of the Organ Fund) on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th April, in the Town Hall.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or the Members of the Cathedral Choir.

Reserved Seats, ...Rs. 5 each.
Unreserved... ... ... ,, 3 ,,

Doors open at 8-15 P. M., Concert to commence at 8-45

No. 2019 OF 1865-66.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, 6th April, 1866.

1. LADIES and GENTLEMEN, who may *not have received Cards*, will be pleased to consider themselves INVITED HEREBY to attend the Convocation.

2. LADIES, and GENTLEMEN accompanying LADIES, are requested to alight from their Carriages *under the Porch* at the NORTH end of the Town Hall, that is, the end next the Mint.

3. Other GENTLEMEN will alight at the great STEPS AT THE WEST side of the Hall.

4. UNDER-GRADUATES will take their Seats in the EAST AISLE.

5. The SENATE only will alight under the SOUTH PORCH, and should be in the Durbar Room not later than a quarter past 4 P. M. By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D., University Registrar.

No. 2020 OF 1865-66.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES are hereby requested to attend in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 6th April during the day to sign their names in the Certificates of their having passed their several examinations, and in the Certificates of their Degrees.
By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D., University Registrar.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 20	KURRACHEE	Mar. 31
AGRA	Mar. 31	LAHORE	Mar. 28
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 30	LONDON	Mar. 3
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	Mar. 31
BANGALORE	Mar. 31	MALTA	Mar. 8
CALCUTTA	Mar. 30	MEERUT	Mar. 30
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 29
CEYLON	Mar. 29	OUDH	Mar. 31
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	Mar. 22
DELHI	Mar. 31	PUNJAUB	Mar. 28
FRANCE	Mar. 4	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866.

AN appeal is being now made, we observe, to the charity of native gentlemen, which will hardly fail to be remarked by every one who experiences that general interest in Indian education, which all must feel who care for the advance of India in the scale of nations. Rutnagherry is a small, but healthy, town on the coast south of Bombay, with no commerce or manufactures, only different by its fishing population from any small country town in England. But the district to which it serves as a sort of capital is inhabited by the most frugal, industrious, intelligent, but also by the poorest section of Hindoos that there is in the Presidency, and it is this circumstance which forms the basis of the appeal we have mentioned. The school at the town of Rutnagherry, after various adventures, was a short time back placed under the charge of a distinguished graduate of the Bombay University, a Hindoo, and native of that part of the country. The result has almost been to swamp the poor little town. Scholars from all parts of the province are flocking to it, every house, that will and can take in lodgers, is crammed. Of the three hundred scholars in the school, more than two hundred and fifty are such sojourners, and if the town were large enough to hold so many this number might be increased to five or six hundred. To make this possible, or, at any rate, to lessen present inconveniences, the head master of the school, Mr. Bhandarkar, is now in Bombay, attempting to raise the moderate sum of eight thousand rupees, which he thinks will be enough, in this climate, to afford lodging to his houseless pupils.

Ordinarily, such an affair as this would have an exclusively native interest. But few educated Europeans can be indifferent to the first beginning, in Western India, of an analogue to the English public schools, or refrain from wishing success to it. To those who believe,—a difficult matter, we confess,—to those who believe in the Bombay University, this circumstance must be at least reassuring. That the establishment and support of a University must be a diversion of energies that would otherwise be devoted to popular education, to the instruction of the masses, is, under all circumstances, a very natural belief. That it is a mistaken belief, however, the facts we have noticed are ample evidence. Such a school as that of Rutnagherry will of itself educate at least twenty boys for each under-graduate it makes; boys, too poor to go on to the University but not too poor to benefit very considerably by the education given them in the school which prepares for the University. But by itself the school will not stand in its relation to popular, as opposed to University, education. From the frontiers of Tanna to those of Goa, it will cause to flourish hundreds of preparatory schools, each of which, in its attempt to supply scholars to the Rutnagherry High School, cannot fail to give a good elementary education to scores of boys who will never see Rutnagherry. All this will have been done by the University, which not only supplies teachers to the schools in the shape of graduates and under-graduates, but, what is just as important, gives them standards to work up to. We must not, of course, be taken to say that the University will do all that is needed for popular education. If we did say so, we should justly lay ourselves open to retort. We might be properly asked, what means are there to prevent the Rutnagherry school from sacrificing the men who don't go up to the University in favour of those who do? what means are there to prevent the preparatory schools from sacrificing those who don't for those who do go on to the High School? As it is, we can consistently answer such questions by pointing to the Educational Department. It is the business of that institution to make impossible such a lobsided version of the minor schools. And here, we have again to note the beneficial action of the University upon popular education. The time of educational officers need no longer be taken up by the examination of upper classes in High Schools. The University relieves them of the trouble. They need only examine the lower classes, and the preparatory schools: a simple and effective *modus operandi* being afforded them in the principle of payment by results.

THE case of the British Army Medical Department is, indeed, a deplorable one, and urgently demands the earnest consideration of all who are interested in the welfare of our army. From the period at which this unfortunate service became a recognized institution, until now, its condition has always been such as to render its efficient working simply a matter of sheer impossibility. When it is considered how humbly dependent is military efficiency upon the health standard of our troops, it is passing strange to reflect upon the culpable neglect, the excessive harshness, and flagrant ill-will which have ever marked the treatment of this vitally important department by "the powers"—and more especially by the military powers—"that be." Has it ever struck the official mind that, without physical, there can be no such thing as military, efficiency? If it has not, then we hesitate not to assert the utter incapacity of that mind to administer military affairs. If this cardinal fact has obtruded itself upon the attention of our rulers, how shall they, satisfactorily, explain the continuance, till this time, of that oft and justly condemned policy, which now threatens, if not the existence, at least the utility, of our military health department. The state of affairs therein is now becoming so painfully visible to the observant and tax-paying public, that the absolute necessity for this department being placed in a position very different from the one which it now, in every sense, so disadvantageously occupies, must, we imagine, very soon become unmistakeably apparent. The sooner that due redress is afforded to this long ailing department, the better will it be for our army, for those who are obliged to maintain it, and for the honour and prestige of the British name. For it is impossible that the great duties of military sanitation and the care of military diseases can, much longer, be anything like skilfully performed, should the requisite sweeping measure of army medical reform still continue to be withheld. It is a notorious fact that of late years the only recruits which have been procurable for this department are such as have been taken, mostly, from the scum of our medical schools—pitiable objects, and destitute in more than one sense, whom the discomforting dread of impending starvation, and the subtle arts of the medical recruiting serjeants, have forced and lured into the receipt of its enlisting money. Only two years have elapsed since, in their not unreasonable alarm at the nasty fix into which things army-medical were rapidly settling, and, in view to prevent from bursting out into destructive flame the smouldering embers of incensed public opinion, Her Majesty's Ministers stumbled upon certain devices, which, however ingeniously conceived, and promptly practised, cannot fail to excite the stern reprobation of the intelligent and humane. These sinister contrivances were, firstly, the institution of a somewhat novel order, medical functionaries, yclept Acting Assistant Surgeons; secondly, the extension from twenty-six to forty years of the age up to which Assistant Surgeoncies were obtainable; thirdly, the serious debasement of the standard of candidate qualification; and, fourthly, the despatch, in all directions, of departmental crimps with instructions to bring in all the halt, the maimed, the blind, and the decayed of the medical profession, whom they might succeed in tempting with the departmental shilling. We have mentioned these circumstances as they, not inaptly, illustrate the sentiment of profound dislike with which this department is regarded by the medical profession. To prove how that sentiment has not abated, however much it may have increased, we have but to remind our readers of the commission, which, only a few weeks since, was appointed to solve the not very perplexing question, as to "*why a superior class of men is not forthcoming for appointments in the medical departments of the army and navy?*" No stronger evidence than the fact of this inquiry is wanting in proof of the degree of dis-esteem in which these appointments are held by the better class of medical men. Moreover, the mere fact of such an inquiry having been authoritatively proposed, is in itself no mild rebuke to those Podsnaps of the military profession, who delight in disparaging medical officers, whom they declare "*to have no grievances, but a great many more advantages than they have any right to.*"

It is high time for Her Majesty's ministers to be reminded that this state of things cannot be permitted to continue; for it is one which is just neither to the public, the military service, nor to our army medical men; and it is, besides, a state of things involving risks which are serious enough in peace time, but which, in the event of war, may prove infinitely disastrous. Has it ever occurred to Her Majesty's Government, or to the Horse Guards, that their contemptuous disregard of the just claims of our military Surgeons, is to the army the certain deprivation of those inestimable blessings which result from an improved medical and sanitary system? The greatest enemy of the medical profession, and therefore no true friend to the army, is this fine old institution of Horse Guards. As we must suppose this institution to have enjoyed a sufficiently prolonged gratification of its traditional ill-feeling towards that profession, would it not be advisable to withdraw this little indulgence at once, and before further mischief comes of it? If, in its behaviour towards the medical department, the House Guards can be made to act as if it really did believe in the occurrence of that deplorable event which robbed the British people of their famous Anne, good and well. But should the Horse Guards still choose to persist in behaving towards this meritorious but ill-starred service just as if no such lamentable accident had happened, the sooner that army medical administration is put into other and abler hands the better will it be for all parties concerned: and, our impression is, that this cannot be done too soon. In our further remarks regarding the military health service, we shall point out those causes which chiefly tend to render it ineffective, and propose the only remedies which we believe to be rationally applicable to its case.

WE learn from Nagpore, dated the 31st ult., that a shooting party, consisting of Lieutenants Wynch, Mears, and Ross, who went out from Kamptee, have bagged a fine tigress, and were after two tigers of which they had *khubber*, and which they hoped to bag. The first dust-storm of the year broke over the station on Friday afternoon (30th ult.) accompanied by rain, which had cooled the air much, and there was another storm, with violent atmospheric disturbance on the 31st. Captain Hector Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Nurbudda Division, has applied for three months' privilege leave to Simla. Mr. Temple leaves Jubbulpore early this week, and proceeds into the Mundlah district on a tour. He met with quite an ovation in the town of Korai in the Saugor district. A shocking murder has been committed by a police sowar on a Bunniah, for the sake of his gold ornaments, at Takhe near Seetabuldi. The deceased man's body was found in a well, with a heavy stone tied round its neck, and with the head much bruised. Mr. Garlub, Inspector of the Nagpore police, traced by the pools of blood the way the body had been dragged, and also found pools of blood in the house of the sowar, who has been committed to the Sessions.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL, 5.20 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 15½d.; market depressed and heavy, and quotations barely maintained.

Bengal Cotton 11¼d.

The Budget returns for the year ending March 31st show a decrease of revenue amounting to nearly £3,000,000, consequent on the remission of taxes.

THE following telegram was received yesterday from Galle by Government:—

LONDON, 5TH MARCH.

THE President of the United States has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Austrian troops to be sent to Mexico when the French are withdrawn.

Fenian Congress agreed to a plan for invasion of Canada. American Government prepared to prevent any illegal movements offensive to England. Arrests of Fenians daily made in Ireland.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

KURRACHEE, 4TH APRIL.

THE brother of the Nawab of Bhawulpoor has attempted to usurp the throne, and has seized Delawur fortress.

COCONADA, 5th April.

Steamer *Madras*, from Masulipatam, in sight.

CALICUT, 5th April.

Steamer *Asia*, from Cannanore, anchored, and sailed for Cochin.

GALLE, 5th April.

Mail steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MAILS for Suez and Aden only, per steamer *Koina*, will be closed to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

MAILS for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *Tynemouth*, will be closed to-morrow, at 5 P. M.

MR. G. W. R. CAMPBELL is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police at Belgaum.

MR. W. WEDDERBURN is appointed temporarily to act as Judge and Session Judge of Hydrabad, during the absence of Mr. Macpherson on leave.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has conferred on Judoorao Bin Sultanjee Rao, Commander-in-Chief of His Highness the Scindia's Army, the rank and precedence of a first class Sirdar in this Presidency.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, in discharging the gentleman of the Special Jury yesterday, told them that their services would be again required at the High Court this (Friday) morning.

IT appears after all that the extraordinary height the gas lamps encircling the Wellington Fountain, with their forty jets of gas, are not without their use, as it seems more than probable that it will only be at night time that a sufficient pressure of water can be obtained to bring the fountain into play.

WE have to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement over the leader, in reference to the final arrangements for the Convocation of the University this afternoon at the Town Hall, by which it will be seen that ladies and gentlemen who may not have received cards of invitation are now publicly invited to attend.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 4th and 6 P. M. of the 5th April: max. 26 hours 56 minutes; min. 7 hours 42 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 3rd and the Continent of Europe 2nd April.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at the Esplanade, this afternoon:—

Quick March...	"Souvenir des Alpes"	.....Bender.
Overture.........	"Les Diamans de La Couronne"...	Auber.
Quadrille	"Masaniella"	...Jullien.
Selection	"Fra Diavolo"	......Auber.
Waltz	"Abschied Von Munchen"	Gung'l.
Polka	"Babin"	......Komsak.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry investigating the circumstances connected with the grounding of the P. & O. steam ship *Jeddo* while making the port of Bombay, on the night of Friday, the 2nd February, was brought to a close yesterday. It resulted in the withholding of Captain Grainger's certificate for a period of six months. The Court's decision will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE reader's attention is directed to the very enticing advertisement regarding Professor Bushell's entertainment to be found in another column. It may be mentioned that Mr. McCollum, late proprietor of the Circus, was so struck with Mr. Bushell's cleverness, and the originality of the entertainment, that he immediately entered into negotiations with the Professor for a display of his skill in Bombay. The first performance takes place this evening at the Theatre. We wish the enterprising manager a full house and every success.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—F. Broughton, Esq., F.R.C.S.; H. S. Bellairs, Esq.; K. M. Chatfield, Esq.; J. Cruikshank, Esq., M. D.; W. Dymock, Esq., B. A.; R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL. D.; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; W. A. East, Esq., C S., B.A.; A. N. Hojel, Esq.; Dustoor Hoshungjee Jamasjee; Lieut. G. A. Jacob; W. J. Jeaffreson, Esq.; Colonel W. Kendall, R.E.; Franz Kielhorn, Ph. D.; T. B. Kirkham, Esq.; Rev. C. Kirk, B.A.; Khursedjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.; J. T. Mackenzie, Esq., M. B.; R. H. Pinhey, Esq., C.S.; E. H. Percival, Esq., C.S.; Dustoor Peshuton Byramjee; J. R. Rushton, Esq.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M. A.; Vitul Narayen Patuk, Esq.; Wassoodew Pandoorung, Esq.; and the Reverend T. K. Weatherhead.

ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, two Europeans, named Robert Mandari and John Livingstone, were brought before Mr. F. L. Brown, charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles, and Rs. 50 in cash, the property of the Hon'ble W. C. Pepys. From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutor is staying at the Byculla Club. On Tuesday night he went to bed in a tent in the compound of the Club, and at that time all the stolen articles were safe in the tent. At two o'clock on Wednesday morning, prosecutor's servant awoke him, when he discovered that the tent had been entered and some of his wearing apparel &c. stolen. On information being given to the police, the prisoners were apprehended, and some of the stolen property was found in their possession. They made no defence, and as the prosecutor put merely a nominal value on his property to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court, His Worship sentenced the prisoners to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE Mortuary Returns present much the same features this week as last, the deaths being 453 against 450, and 5 below the mean of the corresponding decade. Fifty-four deaths are recorded from small-pox, and two from cholera:—

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Small-pox	1
Measles	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	3
Accident	5
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Fever	0
Accident	0
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	1
Small-pox	36
Measles	37
Fever	202
Other diseases	43
Accident	3
Unknown cause	0
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	1
Small-pox	14
Measles	0
Fever	55
Other diseases	18
Accident	1
PARSEES:	
Small-pox	0
Measles	1
Fever	3
Other diseases	10
JEWS:	
Fever	1
Other diseases	1
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	0
Measles	0
Small-pox	2
Fever	5
Other diseases	4
Accident	0
NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Small-pox	1
Fever	3
Other diseases	1
CHINESE:	
Accident	0
Other diseases	0
UNKNOWN RACES:	
Accident	1
Unknown causes	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	2	45	Sexual and Child bearing	3	3
Small-pox	54	59	Tegumentary	0	2
Measles	38	26	Cachexy	28	25
Fever	269	215	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system	9	13	Dropsy	2	3
Vascular system	0	1	Accident	9	4
Respiratory	14	19	Unknown cause	1	0
Alimentary	24	42			

BETWEEN the 4th January and 17th May 1863 there were 495½ miles open for traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, during which period the total earnings amounted to Rs. 19,32,825, being a weekly average of Rs. 96,641, or at the rate of Rs. 195 per mile per week. The Bhore Ghaut Incline was open on 14th May of that year. From that time up to 23rd October 1864 there were 553 miles open; the total earnings were Rs. 80,93,196, being an average of Rs. 1,05,106 weekly; or Rs. 190 per mile. On the week ending 31st December 1864 the number of miles open was 585¾; the total earnings from the previous date Rs. 15,44,456, giving a weekly average of Rs. 1,54,445, or Rs. 263¼, the section from Mulkapore to Sheagaum being open on the Nagpore branch. From then up to the 26th March 1865, when the Thull Ghaut Incline was opened, making altogether 595¾ miles, the total earnings were Rs. 29,47,843, being a weekly average of Rs. 2,45,653, or Rs. 412 per mile. During the next period when Captain Sherard Osborn took charge, up to the 8th October following, the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 53,97,663, giving a weekly average of Rs. 1,93,773, or Rs. 323 per week. From then till 19th November the earnings were Rs. 18,57,181, or Rs. 3,09,530 weekly, and at the rate of Rs. 520 a mile; during which period the maximum tolls were in force. Up to the 17th December, from the previous date, there were 630 miles of traffic, the section from Bhosawal to Boorhanpoor having been opened on the main line; the total earnings amounted to Rs. 16,28,584, giving a weekly average of Rs. 4,07,146, at the rate of Rs. 646 weekly per mile. In the next period up to 4th February last there were 695¼ miles open, the Nagpore line from Sheagaum to Budnaira being completed; the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 29,34,920, showing an average of Rs. 4,19,274 weekly, or Rs. 603 per mile. From that period till 11th March last there were 702¼ miles in work, consequent upon the reopening the Campoolee branch for salt traffic; the earnings were Rs. 20,72,939, or Rs. 4,14,588 weekly, giving an average of Rs. 590¼ per mile. The last return is up to the 25th March, when the total earnings were Rs. 5,01,015, giving a weekly average of Rs. 713¼ per mile.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 31st March, 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	55,365	4	11
Merchandize	80,920	5	8
Total...	136,285	10	7
Increase...	83,345	8	10
Corresponding Week in March, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	43,873	14	9
Merchandize	9,066	3	0
Total...	52,940	1	9

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Bunajee Jairam, Govind Bunajee, and Parvuti, woman, the first is a hay broker, the second a mucadum in the Municipal Commissioner's office, and the third unemployed.

Huriram Nathoo and Coornaram Nathoo, mehtas in the employ of Runsord Nathoo.

Gujanund Wittoba, an English writer, unemployed.

Rustomji Merwanji Narelwala, a merchant.

Mooltani Moola Kesow, a milk vendor.

Atmaram Ramchunder, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company's office.

Madhowrao Ramchunder, an English writer, unemployed.

Moroba Hurichundji, an English writer.

Sonoo Baboo, a hamal.

Motabhoy Framji, a clerk to Messrs. Halsted & Co.

Culianji Bhimji and Dewcurn Culianji, dealers in gold and silver.

Bhaee Visram Sett, a goldsmith.

Baba Saheb Damasker, a dealer in twist.

Shaik Mahomed wullud Shaik Ebram, unemployed.

Dorabji Heerjibhoy, unemployed.

Pursadilall Koonjbeharee, agent in the Regimental Lines.

Lall Begum and Shaik Ebrahim bin Shaik Mahomed, no occupation.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—5TH APRIL.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, A. R. SCOBLE, ESQ., AND CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA, ESQ.)

APPEAL AGAINST HOUSE ASSESSMENTS.—Dr. Reid appeared on behalf of the appellant, Heerabaee, widow of Jehanghir Maneckjee Fauthakee. This was an appeal against the assessment of the Commissioner, upon a house situated in Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort. Dr. Reid stated that the house had been assessed at Rs. 180, on an estimated annual value of Rs. 1,800. The house had been valued at Rs. 2,200 originally, but this sum had been reduced to the present rate. He was, however, prepared to show that the annual value was only Rs. 768, and appealed to be assessed on that amount only. The ground floor of the house was let at a rent of Rs. 4 per month, the first floor at Rs. 20, and taking the present market value, the second and third floors, which are occupied by the appellant and family, would each bring Rs. 20, thus bringing the amount to that upon which he applied to be assessed upon.

Hormusjee Jehanghir, son of the appellant, was called to prove what Dr. Reid had stated concerning the present rent value of the house, and said they would willingly let the same to the Commissioner for Rs. 1,500. If the whole house was let, they could not get more than Rs. 75, as it was not a good one.

Cross-examined by the Commissioner—The assessment in 1865 was Rs. 1,320 and was paid at that rate; no appeal was made. The whole of the ground floor could not be let, as a portion was set apart for use in the performance of certain ceremonies.

By Dr. Reid—The portion set apart on the ground floor was for the general use of the tenants. No appeal was made against the former assessment because the time had expired.

Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, submitted that the house having been assessed at the rate of Rs. 1,320 for the years 1864 and 1865, it appeared to him house property, having since then increased in value, that Rs. 1,800 was a reasonable assessment for the present year. He also stated that 10 per cent. was deducted from the assessment for repairs.

The Court were of opinion that the evidence on the part of the appellant had not been rebutted, and thought credence should be placed in their statements, as it was only reasonable to suppose that a landlord would get as high a rent as he could, and that sum would be the grounds for assessment. The Court, therefore, decided that the assessment be reduced to Rs. 850. Dr. Reid applied for costs, which was refused.

HORMUSJEE SHAPOORJEE PAWREE appealed against an assessment of Rs. 1,000 upon his house situated in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, Fort, the value thereof being Rs. 900.

Mr. Jehanghir appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Leathes for the Commissioner.

Witnesses were called to prove the alleged yearly rental of the house, and the Court reduced the assessment to Rs. 810 nett.

Mr. Jehanghir applied for costs in this case, as the evidence which the Court had heard had been submitted to the Commissioner, and his client notwithstanding had been put to expense and inconvenience in attending the Court. Costs allowed, Rs. 30.

The Court adjourned till Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—5TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Hoossein Husson and Abram Soollamon, two Arabs, were charged with stealing some wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Mr. J. Corder, Parell.

The prosecutor stated that both prisoners were in his service and lived at his bungalow at Parell. Yesterday morning he found that they had left the premises, and the liveries which he had purchased for them was also missing. On the police being informed of the theft the accused were apprehended early in the morning at the Livery stables. The first prisoner, in his defence, said that he merely took the second prisoner to the stables in consequence of his being sick. He denied having any intention of stealing the clothes. The second prisoner alleged that he was sick, and wished to be taken to the stables in question.

His Worship considered there was no evidence to convict the prisoners, and ordered them to be discharged.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, A. R. Scoble, Esq., in the chair. The attendance of Justices was large.

ACTING ALLOWANCE TO EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Bench, on the application of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Captain Phillips, granted to Mr. Thwaites an acting allowance of Rs. 1,712-14-5 as Executive Engineer Drainage Works, being for the period from 24th July 1865 to 16th January 1866.

THE OVERBRIDGES QUESTION.

The Report of the Overbridges Committee, which has already appeared in our columns, and which had been printed and circulated among the Justices, was held as read.

Mr. Crawford, in moving its adoption, did not think any member of the Bench would have reason to regret the delay that had already occurred in disposing of the question of improving the means of traffic at the bunders. The delay had had some very good effect indeed. It had caused certain modifications to be adopted in the original proposition as to the overbridges, which would more or less tend to reduce the expense of the whole works. So far as the first committee was concerned, the delay had also been the means of vindicating them from a charge of arriving at a hasty conclusion when they recommended overbridges as the solution of the difficulty. Looking at the constitution of the committee, the Bench would now see that the matter had been discussed in all its bearings, and that there was really no other feasible way of getting rid of the inconvenience of railway crossings. The matter seemed to stand in this way. The apportionment of the cost alone remained to be decided. The committee was of opinion—and he (Mr. Crawford) thought was fairly of opinion—that Government, in giving the land in the first instance, gave it as a kind of atonement for having placed the Municipality and the public at large in the very awkward position in which they were found, and Government accepted the condition of finding the land if it was required. In apportioning the cost that committee took into consideration that Government was interested in two points of view—in the first place from a material point of view, because of certain public bunders to which access must be had across the railway, and in the second place with respect to the reclamation of Moody Bay. Government now said that they would not bear the double charge of the land or a portion of the cost; but they said that, if they were to find land, the value of the land required should be thrown into a general account; and they accordingly left the committee to infer that they would pay the fourth of the whole of the cost. So far as he (Mr. Crawford) could see, the parties to decide which alternative should be followed was the Bench. It was for them to decide whether they would allow the Government to supply the land, and then allow the expense to be divided between the other three parties—the G. I. P. Railway Company, the Elphinstone Land Company, and the Municipality,—or whether they should accept the Government proposal. The Bench had not before them the necessary data to enable them to arrive at the necessary decision. He himself had hoped that action might have been taken at this meeting, but the Justices were in the dark as to the amount of land required and the value of it. He hoped the value of the land would not be so very considerable, and thought the Justices might be able to throw it into general account. That was the question for consideration, and he suggested that a committee be now appointed to decide which of the two alternatives the Bench would accept.

Mr. Ormiston said it was competent for Colonel De Lisle to call another meeting of the overbridges committee, so that it seemed unnecessary to appoint a new committee. He thought the best thing for the Municipality would be to accept the resolution of Government. The most practical way of considering the matter would be for the chairman of the overbridges committee to call a meeting together, and have the land valued and a statement of it made which would be available.

Mr. Andrew Grant said that the apportionment of the expense had been fully discussed by the committee, which represented all parties. With regard to the direct advantages to Government which must arise from the existence of these overbridges, he thought that the Bench and the other contributaries had some good grounds to ask Government to pay a proportion of the expense of the overbridges. It was all very well for Government to say that they contributed their proportion of the land, but he held, as it had been Government, and Government alone, who placed the public of Bombay in the extremely awkward position in which it now was with regard to the line of railway, that it was a very small return indeed, to give the land which was necessary on the town side of the line for making the overbridges. It should be borne in mind that the land on the other side of the line was contributed by one of the Reclamation Companies. On the town side a great portion of the land was cut off from the public roads, so that the Municipality in whom these roads were vested had to contribute a very considerable portion of the land. If they took these facts into account, they would find that Government would contribute one-fourth of the expense; and that was a very small compensation indeed, which Government was reluctantly giving to the community of Bombay for the very serious wrong which had been inflicted upon them in byegone years. In regard to the way in which the Bench should deal with the resolution of Government, which he thought was very curt in its terms and very determined in its tone, Government might be amenable to reason and fair argument. It would be worth the while of the Bench to instruct the chairman to write to the Government, respectfully praying it to reconsider its resolution as to the overbridges, pointing out the embarrassed state of the funds of the Municipality, and the interest, both direct and indirect, which the Government had in these overbridges. He entertained a hope that Government, on carefully considering all these arguments, might be brought to see that, even while it did pay one-fourth of the cost of the overbridges besides paying for the land, it would not be contributing a very liberal sum to do away with the nuisance connected with the railway. Pending the Government's further reply he proposed that the action of the Bench should be postponed. When the reply was received it would then be for the Bench to say what should be done.

The Chairman had no objection to be the mouthpiece of the Bench in arguing that question with Government, but the Bench was not in a position to argue it. The overbridges committee had still to make its final report. The committee had as yet only sent in its proceedings up to a certain date, and, up to this point, Government had passed a resolution. Until the Bench knew what the estimated cost of the overbridges would be, and what the estimated value of the land to be given for the purpose of preparing the approaches to them, the Bench could not enter into any satisfactory discussion of details, although it might enter upon a discussion of the principle. He thought the principle laid down by Mr. Grant was perfectly right, but he would suggest to Mr Grant that the discussion of this question should stand over until the final report of the committee was made.

Mr. Spencer said it seemed to him that the question was rather how the money was to be distributed, whether the amount was much or little. He would move that the Bench consent to pay one-fourth of the expense on consent of each of the other parties, including Government, paying one-fourth.

Mr. Ormiston did not think the last Justice could have any idea of what he was proposing, or he would not have proposed it. He believed it would be a very bad thing for the Bench if they acted upon it. He agreed with the Chairman; and as the estimates would be ready and the land valued in the course of a month, further action should be deferred till these were prepared.

Mr. Andrew Grant had no wish that the Bench should go to the Government unprepared. He did not know that the committee's duties were unexhausted, and the suggestion that the action of the Bench should be stayed until the committee had completed its labours was a very proper one. The Board had not the power of directing the committee what to do, but as the committee seemed best able to furnish the information required, they would probably do so if requested.

The Chairman then moved that the Bench, entirely concurring with the opinion of the overbridges committee as to the principle of the apportionment of the expense of construction of the proposed overbridges, defer farther action in the matter until the necessary plans and estimates have been submitted for their consideration.

Mr. Andrew Grant seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A memorandum from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, forwarding copy of a Government letter appointing Mr. Russel Aitken acting Executive Engineer to the Municipality, was ordered to be recorded, as was also a memorandum by Mr. Chief Secretary Chapman, forwarding copy of Government letter appointing Mr. W. Maidment Controller of Municipal Accounts.

The contingent bills for printing charges were submitted to the Bench and referred to the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

A letter to Mr. H. Birdwood, Under-Secretary to Government, was submitted to the Bench, on the subject of the future management of the Bombay Police Superannuation Fund. It stated that the Act under which the fund was managed having been unrepealed by the new Municipal Act, the Governor in Council proposed to retain for the present the administration of the fund. A report by Mr. Maidment recommended that the offer of Government to retain for the present the administration of the fund should be accepted, and on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Venayeckrao Juggonath Sunkersett, the offer of Government was accepted.

TOWN DUTIES.

The Report of the Town Duties Committee, which has already appeared in our columns, was submitted to the Bench.

Before any motion was submitted for the approval of the report,

Mr. James Currie said that the duties proposed would have a prejudicial effect on the trade of the town. He was rather inclined to concur with the observations of Mr. Brown to the effect that the municipal expenditure of Bombay ought to be defrayed from the resources of the town itself, and the Bench ought to act on that principle, and not return to a character of taxation which was more worthy of the old days of protection than of free trade. Elsewhere, in other parts of the empire, efforts had been made to abolish this precious system of taxation. He had only got the report that morning, and he had not had time to scrutinise the exact effect of the taxes, but he had no hesitation in opposing the duties as contrary entirely to the spirit of the age and to all the sound principles of commercial taxation and legislation. The Justices hoped that Bombay would some day become the capital of India, or at all events the chief port of the empire, and it would be improper and injudicious to improve town duties on the chief articles of its trade. He moved that the report be taken into consideration six months hence.

Mr. Heycock, in referring to the imposition of the former duties, said that it had been held that the articles that were consumable in the town were fit objects for taxation, and that articles in transit, such as had, for example, been included in the report now laid before the Bench, belonged to the benighted ages and were not to be imposed in these days at all. He would not have believed that at the present day nine gentlemen would be found who would prefer such a list of taxes as this. It was going back a century or two centuries. When two millions sterling had been paid to buy up the town duties at Liverpool, a committee of Justices in Bombay was recommending that duties be imposed, that cotton and other goods going to other countries should be taxed. It was putting their hand in other peoples pockets to pay the debts of Bombay. It was scandalous; it was infamous. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner said they had heard several times over most of the objections which had been urged against the town duties. It seemed that what the Bench asked for—and he remembered it asked for it at one of the largest meetings he had ever seen of the Bench—was a new tariff. That was all it asked for, and it was a new tariff that the committee had now presented. He himself did not pretend to say what should be the rate or what the articles taxed. That was for the mercantile members of the committee to decide. They would know exactly where the shoe would pinch and where to apply the lever. The whole objection was a mere theoretical objection. Even Mr. Fleming and Mr. Brown who objected to town duties on principle did not object—at least Mr Brown said he should like to see something which should reach the masses; he should like to see the old town duties. The old town duties certainly did reach the masses, but they were of a nature calculated especially to press upon the labouring population. Mr. Fleming, whose opinion the Justices all respected, was, he thought, in error in thinking it was desirable to touch these labouring classes. He (Mr. Crawford) thought it was not desirable that they should. What did the labouring classes get from Bombay that they should be taxed by means of such duties? Did they get good food? Did they get decent lodging? Was it a clean and healthy place? They came to it at the peril of their lives, and worked in it at high rates certainly; and the endeavour of the Bench should be to attract them and not turn them away by putting taxes on every article of consumption which was necessary for their existence. The present tariff touched all kinds of things which the Manchester people would howl out against. No doubt it was a semi-barbarous way of taxing people, but we were in a semi-barbarous country, and the answer to the argument was that it was necessary to supply a great want of about eight lacs of rupees. The Bench had to find eight lacs, and the question was, where were they to find it? The Bench had expressed in the most unmistakeable terms their option to an increase of the house rates. They might ask for a reimposition of the old town duties, but he was sure they would not get them. No one who had read the Governor's speech on the subject would think there was any hope of this. But if a tariff was presented to Government which would not touch the poor, which would not touch the necessaries of life, there was some hope that the duties would be granted. The time was coming when they should have great burdens thrown upon the Bench; the drainage works could not be executed for nothing: a sum for the water works would be required, and a report, which he would have to lay before the Bench, would convince them that the water supply must be extended, and that immediately, unless they wished Bombay to revert to its pristine condition of a swamp. They had before them an absolute certainty that further sections of the railway communications would be opened in the course of the next few years. They had not merely to provide for the future; but they were actually in want of everything for the present. They had before them certain means of getting money; there was the house rate, the wheel tax, which he was quite sure was heavy enough, and they had absolutely nothing else. There was a water rate, but the water rate would not enable them to pay for a new lake. Where then were they to get the revenue? Were they to increase the house rate? The Bench said no; and the Bench, by a large and overwhelming majority, said they would have town duties. If they spent six months in discussing this matter, it would only throw the Municipality back. He would suggest that the Bench would borrow on the town duties. Power to do so was not given by the former Town Duties Act, but it would be necessary in any new measure. While the measure was being matured the objections of any person or body of objectors could be considered.

Mr. Andrew Grant thought that more was to be considered than the tariff. In the first place the Bench had to discuss whether the sum of 80 lacs, which was the basis of all the Commissioner's remarks, were absolutely necessary at present. The 80 lacs were composed of three sums—25 lacs for drainage, 35 lacs for Vehar Water improvements, and 20 lacs for general improvements connected with the Great Indian Peninsula crossings. The question, and the most material question, thus came to be, in the present state of Bombay, in the straightened state in which many of the people of Bombay were, and with the burden of taxation pressing over them, was it advisable for the Municipality to go into a tight money market and endeavour to raise 80 lacs of rupees, merely that they might have 60 or 65 lacs of it in bank, where it might lie for three years at seven per cent. interest all that time? It was true the interest on the deposit might be sufficient to pay the interest on the debt; but it was adding unnecessary burdens to raise so much money, which could not possibly be required in the ordinary course of things for the next three years at least. He would be prepared to give a very liberal estimate of the amount required by the Municipality, and he might remark that the Municipality had never been able to spend the sum that had been yearly laid aside from the municipal funds. He thought he would give a liberal estimate if he put down ten lacs as immediately necessary for drainage works, in addition to the 2½ lacs laid aside under the Municipal Act, making 12½ lacs of rupees. He thought that 14 lacs during the next two years, or 17 lacs during the next three years, should be sufficient to tide the Bench over these periods. With regard to Vehar, he thought, when they looked at the very dignified and very slow progress which had been made in works of that kind, the Bench would be devoting an ample sum for the works if they allowed the Municipal Commissioner to raise a sum of 15 lacs to meet the requirements of the next two or three years. With regard to the expenses of the G. I. P. crossing, he calculated that the whole 20 lacs might be regained during the next two or three years, bringing up the total amount to 45 lacs. Estimating the interest at 7 per cent. they should have to raise a sum of Rs. 5,40,000. Now he asked if 45 lacs in hand for these three works was not an ample instalment of the debt which the Bench of Justices would ultimately have to incur on account of the Municipality? Another question that required to be considered was, how much they wanted to raise? He did not know if the Municipal Commissioner himself knew how much they should raise. If they were in the dark as to their resources, it would be precipitate for the Bench to take the step suggested by the report,—a most important step, one leading to most serious consequences,

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consequences which might be overwhelming. The Bench would not be justified in taking the step recommended unless they were convinced that they were necessary. He would like to know what was the result of the house tax, and the other taxes, and their possible revenue. He would also like to know what was the result of the license tax. The Bench had no information before it, and they would be acting wrongly in proceeding to carry out a new principle of taxation,—because it was a new principle.

Mr. Coke—It is an old one.

Mr. Grant repeated it was a new principle. With regard to the duties imposed, he was not so squeamish as Mr. Heycock; he could not say the proposal was infamous or scandalous, because if they allowed cotton to come in to Bombay, and piece goods and other things, these goods participated in the advantages of such a market as Bombay, and they ought on that account to subscribe a portion of the expense of keeping up the city. If they had no Bombay to come to, the goods would bring less if taken to a smaller market. He therefore thought it was justifiable to charge a small sum. He would not say that a sum should be charged that would be a felt burden or a prohibitory tax; but it was justifiable to charge a small sum for bringing these goods to a market such as Bombay is. As to the articles which had been selected, he would rather charge on cotton, or piece goods metals, opium, wines, spirits, and tobacco—particularly on wines, spirits, and tobacco,—and he would ask the Municipal Commissioner if it never struck him to place a tax on opium shops.

Mr. Coke—They are taxed already.

Mr. Grant said the tax was a very trifling one. He held that articles deleterious to the morals of a community, and costly as regards the maintenance of the police, were especially articles on which to lay a very heavy and severe tax. If that were done the Rs. 5,40,000, which were to pay the interest on the proposed loans of 45 lacs, could easily be found. If Manchester and Liverpool were to ask why town duties had been imposed, the Bench could turn round and ask them why they charged town duties themselves? Why did London?

Mr. Heycock—They do not.

Mr. Grant appealed to every merchant present if they had not seen charges of town duties entered in their bills. If it was done at home, why could it not be done here? They had no land in Bombay to tax; Government had taken care that they should have no property to fall back upon for purposes of taxation, and when that was the case he thought the Bench was quite entitled to fall back upon the trade of the town. He hoped the amount required for the next two years at any rate would be supplied by a tax on opium.

Mr. Heycock wished to correct an error into which Mr. Grant had fallen with reference to the existence of town duties in Liverpool and Manchester. The town duties had been done away with both there and in London, except in the latter place on the article of coals.

Mr. Coke drew attention to the fact that there was no substantive proposition before the Bench, and said that, as they had gone into a rather wide discussion, perhaps it will be as well to call attention to the necessity of their having some substantive resolution on the business before them. He then proceeded to speak in support of the propositions of the committee, observing that none of those gentlemen who had spoken had alluded to the great inequality and injustice of the present system of rating by which all the burden of taxation in Bombay was thrown upon a comparatively small class, namely, the owners of house property. The town dues were more equitable, for, under them, merchants who came there to amass colossal fortunes in a few years, were made to contribute more fairly, but at present they paid little or no taxation, and after deriving all the advantages went home. Owners of houses had to pay a very heavy amount, and they saw the cotton and mercandize which yielded such large fortunes to the merchants, who contributed so little to the taxation, taken over the fine roads for which they (the householders) had to find the money. The arguments used against the proposed system were that it was contrary to the principles of commerce in the present day, and that it was unfair to make the consumers in Manchester and Liverpool pay for the taxation of Bombay, but that was not a fair way of putting the question. What he contended for was, that the merchants should bear their fair share of the benefits they derived, not that the merchants were to put their hands into the pockets of the consumers at home. He said that such a system of taxation as that proposed was necessary in Bombay, for whatever the reclamations might do they could not much extend the place. Many more people would be coming here, but much more in the way of taxation could not be added to the heavy amount already levied on house property. To use the words of the Commissioner, he thought the objections to the proposal were only based on sentiment and theory, and not upon facts. In Bombay they had not the various forms of taxation that were applicable in England, and after the discussion he had listened to that day, his opinion, that they ought to go to the Government for permission to carry the proposal into effect, was stronger than ever, and he therefore begged to move—"That the Report of the Town Duties Committee be adopted, and that the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy be requested to introduce into the Legislative Council an Act sanctioning the imposition of Town Duties upon Imports as recommended by the Committee."

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Karsandas Mahdowdas.

Mr. Currie thought the Justices should have time to fully consider the probable operation of the proposed scheme, and he would therefore move—"That the further consideration of the matter be adjourned for six months."

Mr. Brown said he was strongly inclined to think with Mr. Grant, that the whole of the money included in the report would not be needed, and that a much smaller sum in the way of loan would be ample. It would be advisable for them to feel their way before they went further. As regarded the duties it was proposed to impose, he thought some gentlemen who had spoken had forgotten that, by taxing such articles of trade, they would be taxing that which gave them the means of paying all the taxes already existing, for the goods named were the things which enabled them to meet the claims upon them, and which supported the trade of Bombay, so they were cutting the ground from under their own feet as it were in hampering the trade. The old town duties were bad, but if the Justices were to admit the principle of the proposition before them, he saw no end to it, for in time very likely all the towns in the presidency which had the power would be imposing the same kind of restrictions on the trade.

Mr. James Taylor observed he had hoped that when they passed the Commissioner's estimates four months ago, they would not be obliged to deal with the question of taxation till the end of another year, when they might hear what had become of the money previously granted. He thought they should consider what the effect of the town dues would be, separately and apart from the subject of the loan, and with regard to the proposal for establishing a new system of town dues. He must say he had been very sorry to see the names of several respectable merchants appended to the report proposing them. Such a proceeding was like going back (as Mr. Heycock had said) a hundred years; and what was it that so many able men had contended against so long? Why, the removal of the vicious system of transit dues which used to prevail in India; and perhaps one of the greatest works in which Sir Charles Trevelyan had been concerned was the part he took in doing away with such taxation, and thereby liberating trade. And yet with this before them, the committee advocated recourse to that which would only fetter and hamper commerce, and if they acted upon such a suggestion, and the system came into operation, what would be the result? Why, that before cotton and the other articles of produce reached Bombay, every rajah or petty chief through whose country it passed would be putting a duty upon it, and the duties would become so vexatious in operation, that in a very short time every merchant in Bombay would be found praying for their repeal. He could understand that moderate export duties would be very fair and proper if a case were made out for their imposition for the revenue of the State; but there were the strongest objections to their endeavouring to put taxes upon articles in the way proposed, and in a manner which he was quite sure the Government would not consent to, even if they (the Justices) agreed to them. In their report the committee had given no reasons for their recommendations, and for his own part he could not at present see any necessity for a new tax until the end of the year, when they would find what the condition of the Municipal funds really was. They could very well wait until that period arrived, and then they could arrange for raising funds upon better terms than those proposed by the commitee. It had been argued that trade was not fairly taxed, and that all the burden fell upon the owners of house property, but he should like to know what the value of the barns that they were pleased to call "bungalows," (laughter) would be, but for the trade of Bombay. Why, but for trade, Bombay would be a sterile waste, and yet they now proposed to deal with that trade in the most mischievous manner, and it was not so much the amount of taxation to be levied on the goods that was objectionable, as the principle, for all must be aware of the objections to the interference of custom house people and the police at the bunders in connection with the free intercourse of trade. There are duties on the articles of import already, and why ask more? It seemed to him that the house property of Bombay had never been properly assessed. Only 6 per cent. on the value had been charged, although the Act enabled them to raise 10 per cent. on the value, and he thought they would not be justified in resorting to new means of taxation until they had exhausted the powers of raising money that they already possessed. The landlords of Bombay certainly could not be called a public-spirited body, for they took as much as ever they could get, and did as little as possible in return. Upon public grounds he should give his decided vote against the reception of the report.

Mr. Crawford said the last speaker had spoken with a good deal of satisfaction of the large amount which had lately been granted to the Municipality, but he appeared to have overlooked the fact that, although the municipal income was largely increased, it only provided for the expense of lighting and of the police. The actual increase of the expenses was eight lakhs of rupees per annum, and to meet that he had allowed him the license tax, which had been estimated Rs. 4,50,000, but which would raise nothing like that sum, and was the most unsuccessful and unsatisfactory tax he had ever had anything to do with, and in respect of which it would be his duty to present to the Bench and to the Government a report showing how utterly bad and ineffective it really was. Up to the present time it had only yielded Rs. 1,40,000; its payment had been optional, and altogether he did not think it would yield more than two lakhs, so that there would be six lakhs short of the eight lakhs, and he had to ask for some substitute. It was hardly fair, he thought, to him, to call on him to commence great works, and to do so with six lakhs less than his predecessor had, who had not to undertake such works. He quite agreed with Mr. Grant that 45 lakhs would be sufficient, and that of that sum, it would only be necessary to call up twenty lakhs for the present. He would ask the Bench not to postpone action in the matter, however, because there should be no unnecessary delay, for they might be better off with the present Government, who were willing to sanction the improvements, than they would be with a Government which would not know them. If they delayed, legislative action would be so late, that the measure would not come into operation till the middle of 1867, by which much time would be lost. If anything was done, he thought it should be effected at once. The sanitary portion of the work would require a large amount, and although he could not yet say what the house property would produce, yet he might observe that, notwithstanding the howl which had been raised against him on the score of the assessments, they had not been raised to the extent alleged, as he believed the results of the appeals against them would show. Taverns, and places of that sort, paid heavy taxes, and Major Henderson had applied to Government for authority empowering him to make people who called themselves wholesale dealers also contribute, for the fact was that every one of them sold by retail.

Mr. Spencer gave it as his opinion that the Commissioner had made out a case of necessity for the adoption of the mode of taxation proposed, which no doubt was objectionable, although Mr. Grant had done so much towards removing the objections; but then, where were they to find any kind of tax that was not objectionable in some way? The gentleman who objected to the proposed plan suggested no substitute, but the money must be raised by some means, and if they put the matter off, it would be a long time before the money came in. If the Commissioner found himself better off than was anticipated, then of course it would not be necessary to borrow so much cash as was estimated for, but if the necessity occurred, he thought the Commissioner should have the means of raising the necessary funds.

Mr. Brice thought that the argument used left them two alternatives to choose between, namely, either to postpone the matter for six months, or, to pass the resolution for the adoption of the report. He thought, however, the debate had neither exhausted their patience, their ingenuity, nor their oratory, and he would suggest that, if the discussion was to be adjourned, it would be better to postpone it for six days, and he would propose an amendment to that effect.

Captain Hancock seconded the amendment.

Mr. Currie said that, with the permission of the Chairman, he would alter the terms of his amendment so as to defer the matter for three, instead of six, months.

The Chairman said that when the resolution for the appointment of the committee was passed in November, he had expressed the opinion that, although the abolition of the town duties by the legislature was unquestionably a most rash and inconsiderate measure, yet that the difficulty of providing a substitute by obtaining a new enactment of the kind would be something like knocking their heads against a stone wall, although there was no doubt the same arguments and objections used against the proposed measure might be urged against almost any form of taxation; and, although he should be glad to see the coolies [of whose interests the Commissioner was so careful, and on account of whom they were obliged to keep up such an extensive health department in force, and who yet paid not one pice towards the taxation,] made to pay something, and although he would tax the traders of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, and outsiders generally, yet he was sure that were the proposed taxation] to be put in force, the combined vested interests of London, Liverpool, and Manchester against any such measure would be too strong for them to contend against, and that, however willing the Government here might be to aid the Justices, the proposal would be vetoed at Calcutta under instructions from Westminster. The postponement of the present discussion for a week was unnecessary, and he did not even think they would get a meeting if one was fixed for next week. There had not been any lengthened discussion on the matter that day, but he thought the Bench had very well made up their minds on the subject. He then put the two amendments and the original motion to the meeting, and on a show of hands Mr. Currie's amendment for postponing the further consideration of the matter for three months was declared carried.

New Cemeteries.

The Commissioner then brought forward the question of providing new cemeteries for the burial of Christians. He said he had written the following letter to the Chief Secretary to Government:—"No 2424 of 1866. Sir,—One of the most urgent, and at the same time most difficult, questions connected with this town, is the provision of suitable cemeteries and burial grounds for the various classes of the community. 2. A committee of enquiry was convened by the late Board to consider the possibility of having one general cemetery between Matoonga and Mahim. 3 The report of that committee is very complete in detail; but the scheme, if for no other reason than that of cost (though there are other strong objections to it), must be abandoned as impracticable. The estimate is set down at Rs. 47,30,416, and the scheme involves the reclamation of 582,400 yards of salt marsh and low ground, and raising the same from 2 to 6 feet from its present level. 4. Another, and, to my mind, the most serious objection to a general scheme of this nature is, that the line of demarcation between different creeds, castes, and races is, and will be for many years to come, too broad and distinct to admit of united action in a question of this character. 5 Such are also the views of the standing committee of the Bench of Justices, and I have decided to take no action on the committee's report. 6. But I would now earnestly urge upon Government that it is the duty of the Christian community above all communities to set an example in so solemn a matter. 7. Our graveyard at Sonapore is perhaps in as discreditable a condition as most of the burial grounds in the island. 8. To those who, like myself, have many relatives interred therein, the very approach to it through a low disreputable quarter of the town, is unspeakably painful, apart from the condition of the yard itself. 9. The Colaba cemetery, though well kept, and conveniently situated as regards the southern portion of the town, is too far from Byculla, Mazagon, and Malabar Hill, and even were it nearer, it is very desirable that more than one cemetery should be maintained. 10. Unfortunately there is no spot available within easy reach of Malabar Hill, Mazagon, and Byculla, but there is a beautiful and very desirable place within easy reach of Byculla and Mazagon. Residents of Malabar Hill, it may be assumed, could always afford the extra expense of burial there, while the place I speak of will very soon be brought much nearer to them by the new road from Breach Candy to Parell, which road will also enable them to avoid the thickly inhabited part of the town. 11. I allude to the Sewree gardens, now the property of Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama. They contain nearly 51,000 square yards, all which, however, is not planted or immediately available for a cemetery. The gardens alone, however, could be converted into a really beautiful cemetery, and all to whom I have mentioned it, concur in hoping that they may be obtained for the purpose. 12. In the absence of the Bishop I have consulted the Reverend Mr. Fletcher. He, too, approves the idea, and has kindly offered to consider the details necessary for establishing and afterwards maintaining a cemetery of this kind. 13. But at the outset is the difficulty of obtaining the land, and even of obtaining funds sufficient both for the purchase and subsequent maintenance of the cemetery. 14. I called upon Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, and he informs me that he has recently applied to Government to purchase certain stray bits of what is called the Mount property, containing about 18,000 square yards, and that he is willing to give the 51,000 square yards contained in the Sewree property in exchange for them. Without expressing at this stage any opinion as to the fairness of this proposal, I certainly think a negotiation might be opened in connection with it. Mr. Bomanjee Cama is otherwise unwilling to part with the Sewree property. 15. I feel assured that Government will admit its liability to contribute towards an undertaking of this kind, if for no other reason than because a large number of those Christians who die in Bombay are not residents in Bombay at all, while many of them again are Government servants. 16. I cannot of course conjecture to what extent Government may be disposed to admit this liability, or in what form it may feel disposed to aid, but I may be permitted to urge that the scheme certainly merits a grant of Government land. 17. I shall be glad to know that this letter has received the consideration of His Excellency in Council.—I have, &c. A. Crawford." Mr. Crawford then stated the proceedings adopted by the Government in relation to the letter, from which it appeared that the Bishop having expressed the opinion that the gardens were as fairly accessible as any spot that could be hoped for, and that their capabilities of adaptation to a cemetery were most desirable, the Government consented to the exchange of the land on the terms proposed in the letter. The Government added that the Collector of Bombay should be appointed arbitrator on behalf of Government, and that Mr. Bomanjee F. Cama should be required to enter into a bond, binding himself to abide by the award. Should the arbitrators award any cash payment to Mr. Cama, over and above the land now authorized to be given in exchange, the same to be paid by the Municipality. In conclusion the Commissioner proposed that the terms proposed should be agreed to, and this motion was carried.

The Commissioner next detailed his proposal with regard to the formation of a cemetery for the Portuguese and Indo-Europeans. In a letter which he had written to the Chief Secretary to the Government, he had stated that he had already informed the Government on a petition from a section of the Portugese community, that he proposed a general cemetery for the whole of that community at Mahim; that the clergy had assented to the arrangement, and that he had arranged with the railway companies for running funeral vans to the cemetery at stated hours. For the site of the cemetery he had selected the piece of ground on the bank of Mahim Creek, adjoining the present G. I. P. Railway station, and the Causeway. The advantages of the site were, that it was on the line of railway, and that when that length of the G. I. P. was abandoned, it would still be close to the B. B. and C. I. Railway station. It adjoined the chapel of St. Miguel Archangelo, in which funeral services could be conveniently performed. The soil—sand impregnated with salt—was particularly favourable for the purpose, and the spot was not to windward of the inhabited parts of the town: in addition to these advantages the land would admit of extension to the size of the cemetery. He (Mr Crawford) had pointed out the spot to Dr. Leith, the Medical Officer of Health, and had gathered from that gentleman that there would be no objection on sanitary grounds. At present it would not be necessary to do more than level and slightly raise and fill in about two acres &c. The cemetery would then be immediately available, and could be extended eastward by similar reclamations to the extent of 13 acres, as occasion required. The ground was the property of the Government, and by a resolution passed that day the Government had decided that the land might be granted for the purpose of a burial ground on the understanding that there were no objections on sanitary grounds. The expense of conveying the bodies by railway would be from Rs. 1½ to 2 each. The only other item of expense would be that of keeping and providing the two waggons necessary for the purpose, as the mourners following the bodies would pay their own fares. A speculative Kojah Hajee Alee Mahomed had obtained a grant of the land in question from the Government some time ago, but the grant had been cancelled, as he had refused to perform the conditions on which the land was given him. His scheme was to build villas on the land, but it turned out abortive. After referring to the shocking state of the Portuguese graveyards at the present time, the Commissioner proposed that estimates should be made at once, so that the plan he proposed should be immediately acted upon.

The motion was seconded by the Chairman, and agreed to.

New Slaughter-houses.

The Commissioner then brought forward a proposition for removing the present slaughter-houses out of the town, and constructing new ones. He remarked on the strong feeling on the subject by the native community, and on the objectionable character and position of the existing slaughter-houses; and said all persons conversant with what was taking place at home, on the continent of Europe, and in America, must be aware that the tendency of municipal legislation was to establish public *abatoirs* or slaughter-houses, and to do away with private places of the kind. At first he had proposed a site at Mahim, but from causes he explained he had changed his opinion, and the site he now proposed was at the northern end of, and between the Causeway and the Bombay and Baroda Railway, as there were no inhabited places to leeward in westerly, north westerly, north-easterly, or south-westerly winds. The ground was rocky, little below low water mark, and the cost of filling in would not be great. It was near the archways of the Jamsetjee Causeway, so any liquid refuse could be turned into the strong current running through them. There was considerable space between the causeway and the railway, and room for lay stalls and pens for three or four days' consumption. A siding could be laid down to the Bandora station of the Baroda Railway, and the junction at Dadur would enable cattle or sheep from either line to reach the depot by rail. The quantity of meat slaughtered would be about 30 tons per day, and the Baroda Railway Company would convey it to and from the slaughter-houses at Rs. 8-8-0 per ton. The total cost of the work would be Rs. 1,25,300, against which there was some property to realise.

The Chairman said Bandora was out of their jurisdiction, and that offences there would have to be dealt with in the Tanna district.

The Commissioner suggested that the difficulty could be obviated by the passing of a short Act. On the motion of the Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Brown, it was resolved that the plan be carried out.

Mr. Bulkley.

A letter from Mr. T. A. Bulkley, the late Engineer to the Municipality, complaining of the treatment he had received at the hands of the Commissioner, was presented, read, and recorded.

Sweepers' Bridge.

On the motion of Mr. Grant, seconded by the Hon'ble Vinayeckrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, the Commissioner was empowered to widen the overbridge at Chinch Bunder for the sweepers at a cost of Rs. 4,720.

Vote of Thanks to Mr. Grant.

The Chairman—Before we separate, gentlemen, I wish to observe that this is the last occasion on which Mr. Grant will be present at these meetings, as he proposes to leave Bombay for England at once. I am sure that for many years past the Bench have been much indebted to him for the valuable services he has rendered the Justices on all occasions when matters of public importance have come before them: and that being so, it would not be right to allow Mr. Grant to leave the town without expressing our high sense of those valuable services. I therefore beg to propose that our cordial thanks be given to him. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Crawford.—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion, and I may say that more than once since I have held my present position I have been deeply indebted to Mr. Grant for setting me right in little matters, for which I now beg to thank him. In a matter I am about to bring forward, regarding the water rate, and which I had hoped we should have been able to discuss today, I was much indebted to him for suggestions.

The resolution having been passed,

Mr. Grant acknowledged the compliment. In the course of his remarks he said he was quite taken by surprise in having such a compliment paid to him, but he assured the Justices he deeply felt the honour conferred on him. Whatever assistance he might have been able to render the Justices, he had rendered most cordially, and with his whole heart, and he could assure them it gave him great pleasure to witness the increased public spirit that was manifested in Bombay. He had always tried to stimulate the movement now going on, and if that movement continued to progress as satisfactorily as it had hitherto done, there would soon be a vast improvement in the municipal affairs of Bombay. If on some occasions he had been betrayed into the use of hasty expressions in the heat of debate, and had thereby wounded the feelings of some members of the Bench, he begged to assure such gentlemen he had never done so intentionally, and that he had never acted from personal motives. (Applause.)

The meeting then terminated.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Fifteenth Day, Thursday, 5th April.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock, when the following gentlemen were called to serve upon

THE SPECIAL JURY.

Peter Henry Howlett, Esq., *Foreman.*

W. Christian, Esq.
J. Beattie, Esq.
J. Norman, Esq.
Alex. Brown, Esq.
H. R. Cormack, Esq.

J. W. H. Ilberry, Eq.
C. Iggulden, Esq.
A. A. Campbell, Esq.
R. T. Price, Esq.
J. Gray, Esq.

L. H. Boult, Esq.

Culpable Homicide.—James Henry Ladd, an American black, and George Bidgood and Thomas Chaney, late seamen of the *Octavia*, were arraigned on an indictment for culpable homicide amounting to murder; and on two other counts with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. They severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the three prisoners.

Mr. Macpherson briefly stated to the jury the chief facts of the case, and called the following evidence:—

Robert Burke, a private in the 4th Regiment, now stationed at Colaba, remembered the night of Monday, the 19th February last, on which he left the barracks about 10 P. M. in company of Pierce Hogan, James Carlin, and John Field. They took two buggies, and went as far as the Duncan Road, to which he had not been before. They then went to the hotel of the first prisoner, and went upstairs into a back room on the first storey. There were three steps to the ground floor, and a ladder led to the first storey. A long passage led into the back room, into which the witness went. There were other rooms. On going into the back room, it was found that there were not seats enough to sit down. There were the three prisoners, and a native and a European woman. Carlin sat on a table, and two of them sat on a bedstead. The two sailors were sitting on chairs, and Ladd on a chest-of-drawers. Witness asked for something to drink, and Ladd said he would send the boy Peter for it. The boy brought a bottle of brandy. Hogan and Carlin paid the money for it. Before the brandy came, Carlin placed his leg upon the table, which gave way. Carlin and Hogan set it up again, and Carlin sat on Hogan's knees. Nothing was then said until the brandy came. All the witness's party drank, and Ladd and one of the sailors drank also, but not the other sailor. Another bottle was sent for, which was paid for by witness and Field. Before the second bottle was finished, the American sang a song, after which witness said "Come, boys, we will go home." They all got up to leave the house, when Ladd said Carlin must pay for the table before they left the house. Carlin said he had not money enough to pay, but would bring money enough for the damage the next day. Ladd refused to wait, and pulled off his shirt in order to fight. He then caught hold of Carlin about the throat, and threw him to the ground. Carlin got up again, and witness got between them. Witness afterwards went out of the room into the passage. Before that witness saw the two sailors get up, and they said "Let us get rid of him (Field) first." Ladd also took hold of Field, and they were going to throw him out of the window of the back room, when Hogan interfered and pulled one of the sailors back, and Field fell upon the floor of the room. After that the prisoners pulled Carlin into an inner room on the right hand. Witness did not know what occurred afterwards. Hogan and witness then went to the door of the passage and tried to force it open. The prisoners returned, and taking up Hogan, threw him out of one of the windows in the passage. The second prisoner seized Hogan by the leg and arm, and another sailor seized hold of his head. His feet were first out of the window. Witness was close by the door, and was going down to assist Hogan, when he received a blow on the head, which stunned him, and he fell down. The prisoners then seized him and threw him out of the window. He was stunned again, and remembered no more until he found himself at a police station-house. He went home to barracks at 2 o'clock the next afternoon. He made no report to the police, because he did not expect the affair to terminate so badly as it turned out. Witness saw Hogan the same day in the barracks lying in his bed. He was an invalid. Before witness went to the house, he had his usual canteen allowance in the day and at seven o'clock in the evening.

To Mr. Barton—I am not aware that Duncan Road brandy is called "fixed bayonets." I generally take brandy raw. I had three or four glasses. Carlin sang the first song: I cannot tell what song it was. The European woman also sang. The sill of the window was three or four feet high from the floor of the passage. There were two or three rounds during which the sailors sat quiet.

To the Court—I went the next day to the doctor and told him how I and Hogan had been thrown out of the window.

To Mr. Barton—I was thrown out of the window a minute after Hogan: I fell on my head. I did not see Hogan. I don't know what occurred after I was thrown out. I cannot say what the height of the window is. I was thrown out into the street by the side of a house.

To the Foreman—The prisoners were sober when Hogan was thrown out; one of them, the third prisoner I believe, did not drink at all. There was one light in the room on the table.

To the Court—It was a moonlight night, but there was no moonlight in the verandah. The only light that fell into it was that from a candle at the end of the passage.

To the Foreman—The prisoners did not drop Hogan down; they threw him out.

John Field, a private of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, broke out of barracks on the night of the 19th February last, with Carlin, Hogan, and Burke. They hired two buggies, and went to a house in Duncan Road. Two or three steps led up to the ground floor, and a ladder led to a passage on the first storey. On the left hand of the passage were windows, and at the end of it was a room. On going into the room witness found two *Octavia* seamen, Ladd, and two women. A bottle of brandy was sent for. Carlin sat on one end of a table, which gave way; it was set all right again by Carlin and Hogan. It was a table with a leaf that falls. A second bottle was also ordered. The party reached Duncan Road about half-past 11 P. M. When they were about to leave, Ladd demanded money for the damage to the table. Carlin said he would bring it over the next day. Ladd said he would have it before they left, and pulled off his shirt. Carlin took off his coat, but before he could do so Ladd struck him. Carlin fell to the ground. Witness went to interfere, when the two sailors jumped up, saying "Let us get rid of this fellow first." The two sailors got hold of his (witness's) legs and were going to throw him out of the window in the room. Hogan caught hold of one of witness's legs and one of the sailors, who then dropped witness and turned upon Hogan. Witness's head struck against something, and he was half stunned for some minutes. Witness did not see where Carlin was. As he was lying down he saw the prisoners drag Hogan into an inner room. Witness got up, and when he went to it, he found the door shut from inside. It was opened again. Witness stood by the side of it, and the three prisoners passed out. He could not say whether they saw him there. The door of the room into which Hogan was dragged does not open into the passage; it is reached by going into the room in which they were drinking. There may have been a door on the right hand of the passage without the witness seeing it. The candle threw light into the passage, but not into the inner room. After the prisoners passed him, witness went into the room and shouted out for Pierce Hogan: but no answer was given. The European woman, who was sitting in a corner of the inner room, said Hogan was not there. As witness returned into the front room he saw Carlin lying on the ground, and the three prisoners standing. As he stooped to pick up Carlin, the light went out—he could not say how—and he and Carlin forced open the door and got into the passage and went down. The prisoners were there before them, and struck them and threw them out into the street. They were both knocked down in the street: witness was hit on the bridge of the nose, and was half stunned. It was still dark when they got up, and got home on foot the best way they could. They reached the barracks at Colaba about half-past 4 A. M. the next morning. Witness went to bed, and awoke at half-past 6 A.M. The first thing he saw was Hogan coming in. He lay down for some time on witness's cot. About 11 A. M. witness saw him spitting blood, and Hogan said it was in consequence of the fall. He was afterwards taken to the hospital.

To the Court—Burke and Hogan could have been lying in the street without the witness seeing them.

To Mr. Barton—I was not drunk that day. I had my usual allowance in the canteen at 7 P. M., and two glasses of brandy in the Duncan Road house. I was in liquor, not drunk. A man is drunk when he is incapable of taking care of himself. I swear there were two European sailors only. I never saw or heard of a third European sailor lying in bed in one of the rooms in the house. I never heard that a soldier attempted to rob him.

James Carlin, a private of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, broke out of barracks on the night of the 19th February last, with the last two witnesses and Hogan. The ladder which they went up in the first prisoner's house, led into a kitchen along a long passage. On the right hand of the passage witness saw three or four small rooms, the doors of which were open. On the left hand of the passage was a window—one or more the witness could not say. They went into a room and ordered drink: Ladd, two sailors, and two women were there. Witness could swear the third prisoner was one of the sailors. Witness sat on a table, which sprang up and was set right again. No remark was made about it at the time. When the brandy came all present drank except the third prisoner and the native woman. Witness paid for the first, and Field and Burke for the second bottle. It was past midnight when they opened the second bottle. After it was finished Burke rose first, and said it was time to go. Ladd said witness must pay for the damage to the table before they left. Witness said the table was broken before, and that he had no money, but would bring some the next day. Ladd then sprang up and knocked witness down. He caught hold of him by the throat, and knocked his legs from under him. He fell down, when Ladd hit him on the head. He called for assistance, when either Burke or Field came up and helped him. Ladd again knocked him down, and pulled him into another room with the assistance of one of the sailors and a woman. The woman bit his thumb, and Ladd said he would take his (witness's) life. They went away and left him lying there for seven or ten minutes. He was confused, and partly in his senses. Field then came to his assistance, and he got up. Ladd came up and knocked him down again; then pulled him along the passage, and knocked him down the stairs. When witness came to himself after reaching the street, he saw Field fighting with one of the sailors and took his part. He was again knocked down, and while he was lying down one of the sailors kicked him.

To the Court—I am quite sure Ladd knocked me down the stairs. When we left Colaba I was the least sober of the four.

To Mr. Macpherson—I got home with Field about 4 o'clock the next morning. I saw Hogan in barracks that day; he was afterwards taken to hospital.

James Kelly, a serjeant in H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot, doing duty at the Colaba Sanitarium, knew the deceased, and saw him on the morning of the 20th February last on his cot in the barracks. He told him to look sharp and go down to the hospital; he saw him leave the barracks' compound and go towards the hospital.

Dr. Campbell Taylor, M. D., in medical charge of the Colaba Sanitarium, knew the deceased, who was an invalid and was sent from Poona for change of air. He was discharged from hospital on the 19th January last as a convalescent. On the afternoon of the 20th February last he was carried to hospital in a state of great exhaustion from bleeding from the lungs. Appropriate remedies were applied, but he never rallied, and died the next morning. On a *post mortem* examination witness found the cause of death to be hemorrhage from the left lung. There was a slight abrasion on the right temple and the left shoulder, but no other mark of violence on the body.

To the Court—There were no black or blue marks. There were no external marks to lead to the supposition that the man had been thrown down from a height.

To Mr. Barton—The hemorrhage might have been the result of debauches or a blow on the chest. The lung itself was extensively diseased, and a large cavity was seen in the apex.

To the Court—I cannot tell whether the bleeding of the lung was produced by the disease or by external violence.

Mr. Barton, in addressing the jury for the prisoners, remarked that the only positive evidence against them was that of Burke, who it was quite possible might have mistaken in a drunken moment the fact of the attempt made to throw Field out of the window for the alleged throwing out of Hogan, who was the most free from violence that evening. The learned counsel commented with his usual ability and skill upon the whole evidence in the case, submitting that it was nothing more or less than a drunken riot in a brothel. He impressed upon the minds of the jury that they could not safely come to the conclusion that there was sufficient evidence to prove that Pierce Hogan was thrown out of a window, or that he was subjected to any violence. The medical evidence was not clear as to the cause of death, which might have been caused by debauch or the effects of a scuffle between drunken men.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence at some length, the jury acquitted all the prisoners after a short consultation in the box. His Lordship admonished the prisoners, who were then discharged by proclamation.

Rape.—Abraham Lewis de Rozario, a Goanese, was charged with rape and doing violence to the person of Feliciano de Souza, a woman of the same race.

Mr. Fergusson appeared for the prisoner.

Feliciano de Souza, a Goanese female, stated she was a married woman, and was forty years of age. On the morning of the 20th December last, she went to the house of a woman at Sonapoor to make Christmas sweetmeat. She dined there with Maria Conceiçao, the lady of the house, and another female. Sometime afterwards she had occasion to go into the rear of the house, when the prisoner followed her and dragged her into his room, which is next to that in which the witness dined. She was attempting to raise an alarm and call the police, when the prisoner shoved her into the room and locked the door. Conceiçao and her sister were grinding corn at a mill in the next room, which produced great noise, and in consequence witness's cries were not heard.

[The remaining portion of the evidence is unfit for publication.] At last one of the women in the next room heard her cries, and came to her assistance. She at once told Maria Conceiçao what had occurred.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the case for the prosecution closed a few minutes before 7 P. M.

Mr. Fergusson addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, commenting upon what he considered to be inconsistencies and contradictions in the evidence adduced for the prosecution.

His Lordship having summed up the case against the prisoner, the jury retired to their room, and, after a short consultation, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was at once discharged.

The Court rose at 7-20 P. M.

Original Jurisdiction.

Thursday, 5th April 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Sadanund Balcrisna and another vs. Henry Rogers and Chas. C. Penney.

The Hon. Mr. White with Mr. Green appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Howard for Mr. Rogers; and Mr. Mayhew for Mr. Penney.

This case was last before the Court on the 27th ult., when cause was shown against a rule *nisi* for an injunction against the defendants on the 13th March. On that occasion affidavits were put in from the first plaintiff and from the defendants, after which Mr. Mayhew was heard against the rule, and Mr. Howard followed on the same side,

When his Lordship adjourned the case in order that some additional affidavits might be filed to show whether the estate was actually under liquidation or not.

On the present occasion affidavits were put in from Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Mr. C. C. Penney, and Mr. H. Rogers, which set out that the estate had been assigned in trust to Messrs. Hamilton and Rogers for liquidation, and the one from Mr. Penney explained the manner in which the lac of rupees paid to them by the plaintiffs was expended.

Mr. Howard said that the trust deed had been signed by the principal creditors, and there was no doubt a *bona fide* liquidation was in progress, and that the affidavits put in were satisfactory on the points in which his Lordship wished to be informed. The learned gentleman submitted that if the injunction was granted it would give one creditor an advantage over the others.

The Hon. Mr. White then replied at considerable length, and stated that his clients had agreed to deposit with the firm of Macindoe, Rogers, & Co. two lacs of rupees to be kept separate from the general fund of the firm, and that they did deposit one lac with the second defendant, which ought to have been kept as a separate account, but that defendant chose to employ it in making advances on goods, the result of which was that the bills found their way back to the firm. He contended that all this money was so employed in vitiation of the agreement, but all the law allowed them to do was to lay hold of any goods or securities paid for out of such money. The plaintiffs had advanced the money as brokers to the firm as security against redrafts on consignments passing through their own hands, and certainly never had any intention of allowing it to be used as the general capital in the business. And they (the plaintiffs) only held themselves liable for transactions effected through them. He therefore held that they had a right to seize upon these securities, and to come to the Court and ask it to secure these documents, and so far as possible assist them to recoup the money so advanced. As soon as the plaintiffs became acquainted with the state of affairs, they went immediately to Mr. Penney, and demanded to be repaid the lac of rupees, but did not succeed in obtaining that money, and they now sought to lay hold of the documents, and ask the Court to restrain the firm of Macindoe, Rogers and Co. from making use of them, except by an order of the Court in respect to perishable goods. Mr. Rogers said in his last affidavit that he was a stranger to the agreement, as he was not in Bombay at the time, and had left the firm in August last. The plaintiffs, however, said that he must be made a party to the suit, as the money was advanced to the firm on the strength of his name, and not to Mr. Penney alone. Mr. Penney's case was that he had mixed the funds, and could not state what portion of the money advanced by the plaintiffs had been expended. To which plaintiffs replied, if the funds have been mixed, they were so mixed by the defendant Penney, and that they were entitled to lay hold of the securities to the extent of their monies. The learned gentleman contended that his clients were not to be deprived of their equity, because the funds had been improperly mixed. Cases were then cited to show that parties in the position of the defendants had the *onus* laid upon them to show really what was their own when such funds were mixed. He submitted that the general body of the creditors had no right to the money advanced by the plaintiffs, because one of the defendants had misapplied it. Mr. White admitted that the plaintiffs only had a lien on the goods or securities, as they were unable to track the money where it had been laid out on hard cash.

His Lordship observed that the equity of their claim was quite clear.

Mr. White said that the only question was, whether the defendant Penney held documents procured by the plaintiffs' money? After some allusion to Mr. Penney's last affidavit, the learned counsel turned his attention to the position of Mr. Rogers, who made out by his affidavit that he had ceased to be connected with the firm since August last. The plaintiffs, however, advanced their money in the full belief that he was a member of the firm at the time, and he was looked upon by them as being the monied man in it. No notice of such dissolution of partnership had been even advertized at the time stated—in August. Such notice was essential, an express notice to the old constituents and an advertisement to the new ones. And looking at the agreement it was evident that the plaintiffs understood that there were two partners, and the signature to it was in the name of Macindoe, Rogers & Co. Mr. Rogers himself admitted that though the agreement existed for the dissolution of the partnership, that he did not consider it binding.

After some further argument, his Lordship said that he would give his decision on Monday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAJOR THACKER JOB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Allow me to thank you publicly for having so clearly exposed the Major Thacker "Job" in the Commissariat Department.

It is a notorious fact that there is a great difficulty in obtaining any officers for the Revenue Survey Department, except Indo-Europeans, on account of mismanagement in that Department.

The day is not far distant when the Commissariat Department will be reduced to the same extremity, if such rank jobbery is perpetrated.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Poona, 4th April.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Two years ago, when Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy went on a tour to Guzerat, he stayed for some time at Broach, when he set apart the large sum of Rs. 1,00,000 with the generous intention of erecting a hospital at Broach on the conditions that the Government of Bombay would supply the requisite medical officers when the institution was built. From that time up to the present nothing has been heard about the erecting of the hospital in question. The people of Broach are anxious to know what has put a stop to such a noble undertaking. Is it that the Government of Bombay have declined to conform to the conditions, or is it owing to some other cause?

A WELL-WISHER OF THE INHABITANTS OF BROACH.

THE SHIP "INDOMITABLE."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The remains of the late Captain Carew, of the ship *Indomitable*, were conveyed on the 3rd instant to their last resting place at Colaba. Nearly all the captains in port were in attendance, forming a long procession from the ship to the shore. It must have been gratifying to his numerous friends to witness the marked respect that was paid by all the ships in port, both English and foreign, and also Her Majesty's ships having their flags half mast high on the occasion.

The exceptions were the *Coromandel* and some other craft with blue ensigns hoisted up throughout the time. I would remind my friends that those vessels are of the Bombay Marine.

A MASTER MARINER.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I enclose you a circular received by me this day from the Post Master, Bombay, which for downright absurdity is, I think, unmatched. The Post Master can send me a lithographed notice, stating that my letters are in the Post Office, but the letters themselves he is unable to forward! This is the clearest illustration of the Circumlocution Office, and How Not to Do It, I ever came across. S.

Steam and Ship Department,
Bombay General Post Office, 5th April 1866.
From the Post Master, Bombay,
To

Sir,—I beg to inform you that letters to your address, by the last China Mail, are still at the Post Office awaiting application, and to request that you will be good enough to send a messenger for them.

Letters and papers sorted for Ticket Holders are not now sent out by the Letter Carriers, but remain in deposit at this office, until called for.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, C. STUART, Post Master.

ANOTHER GROAN FROM THE JURY BOX.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Can you enlighten me whether jurymen in India are to be regarded as a parcel of slaves and to be unauthorizedly detained in a Court of Judicature? The reason I put this question is because the presiding Judge of the current Criminal Sessions is most unmindful of the inconvenience to which the jurymen are subjected by his late attendance on the Bench. Not only have the jurymen to wait every morning until half past 10 o'clock for the presiding Judge, but to stay beyond a reasonable time after the usual adjournment of the Court in the afternoon. Yesterday I had the misfortune to be called for the afternoon jury. We (members of the afternoon jury) were told by the presiding Judge that our attendance would be required at half past 1 o'clock. Precisely at that hour the jury assembled. The morning jury were discharged at a quarter after 1 o'clock, and the Court had accordingly adjourned. The clock struck two, no sign of the Judge taking his seat. At three still the same. Doubts were entertained as to whether His Lordship intended that afternoon to make his appearance at all, or whether, after a substantial tiffin, he had fallen in the arms of Morpheus. When, lo! at a quarter after three he comes quite unconcernedly. I had the pleasure when Sirs Matthew Sausse and Joseph Arnould severally presided as Judges at previous Criminal Sessions to serve as a petit juror and never to my recollection had I or any other juror of that time to wait later than a quarter after 10 in the morning in order to know whether our services are required either for the morning or afternoon juries, and if feasible to stay beyond the appointed time in the afternoon. Mr. Justice Westropp has invariably impressed on the Barristers attending his Court the unusually heavy Calendar this Sessions, and in consequence held the sittings of the Court during the Easter holidays, but I very much doubt whether he is aware of the fact that his late attendance tends materially to prolong the Sessions.

5th April. A. C. J.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to insert this in your to-morrow's issue? The first general meeting of this Company took place about three months ago, for the purpose of laying before the shareholders the accounts for seven months ending 31st December last, also to elect a new board of directors. The meeting was adjourned for one month, because the balance sheet had not been circulated amongst the shareholders. A paper was read by the secretary, which was said to be a balance sheet, but which appeared to be very unsatisfactory. The second meeting took place only to be further adjourned, as the balance sheet circulated was not according to the Act of the Legislature, and gave next to no information whatever. The third meeting takes place to-morrow. Up to this date the directors have not prepared the balance sheet, as they are bound to do, and for which purpose the meetings have from time to time been adjourned. It appears the directors have not the courage to face the meeting with the accounts; rather than do so they propose to wind up, thinking no doubt the suggestion is, or will be, a good bait for the shareholders; but I trust they will be mistaken in this idea: we are not all sharks. It behoves every shareholder to be present to-morrow, and not let the officials shut your eyes. Undoubtedly there is something wrong in the books, or, why shirk their duty? I trust, if found to be as I imagine, they, the directors, may be brought to justice as others have been. The secretary has stated the paid up capital to be about 3½ lacs, the expenses for seven months Rs. 27,000 (a small sum certainly), and the profit Rs. 11,000. If a profit, why the fear to give a balance sheet? He also stated the cost to be for printing balance sheets would be Rs. 2,000, which would reduce the Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 9,000, which would make the dividend small. I must say if the Company has been carried on on the same liberal scale as stated above, instead of there being a balance, there will be a considerable deficit. It appears that nearly the whole of the establishment are relatives more or less of the directors, consequently the clerks and others are those who have benefitted by keeping open the bubble so long. I hope the shareholders will not vote for winding up until a new board has been elected, so that the shareholders may learn somewhat of the accounts, and, if need be, do as above stated—bring them to justice.

CREDIT INDUSTRIAL.

Bombay, 5th April.

THE POLYGAMY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—I am surprised to see that a Governor of Mr. Beadon's acknowledged experience should have allowed himself to be so completely milled by the representation of certain interested parties, to pledge himself to bring in a bill for the abolition of polygamy amongst the Hindoos, or in other words, amongst the "Koolins."

On reading the names of those who composed the deputation, I find that there were very few Brahmins, and with one exception no Koolin of note at all. Ghoses, Boses, Mitters, who are only of the servant caste, and cannot, therefore, claim any social position in a question which chiefly concerns the Brahmins, seem to be the great guns of this deputation. No doubt this farce is played by Essur Chunder Badiasagur, who is neither a Koolin, nor entitled to claim any position at all amongst the high caste Brahmins. He and such other persons who have nothing to lose and everything to gain, are parading themselves prominently in the memorial. Koolinism is part of the Veds, and Bullab Sein only classified the Koolins They are the aristocratic body of the country, and the existence of a pure Koolin's family can be traced back hundreds, nay, thousands of years, and the privileges they enjoy are now attempted to be lowered to persons whose social status is next to nothing. I am no advocate of polygamy. I am not endeavouring to justify the practice that a person should have 20 or 30 wives, but I only affirm it to be a social evil which can only be put down by the same means that encouraged its growth. No legislation, at any time, existed that gave sanction to such a custom, and no legislation is now required to put it down. Every day people feel the inconvenience experienced by having too many wives, and it will by itself wear away. We cannot allow the legislation of the country to step in and pass a law interfering with a certain custom, which is not a crime, but simply a personal inconvenience. It is not the person who marries, but the father of the girl who causes his daughter to be married who is to blame; and this so-called polygamy is owing to the necessity on the part of those who desire honour, of their daughters forming a matrimonial alliance with Koolins. Like in all other countries persons who belong to the highest class are necessarily very few in number, and so the number of Koolins being very small alliances with them are much sought after.

Out of so many thousand signatures in the petition, we might, perhaps, not find a single name, where privileges are sought to be lowered, and, therefore, this petition cannot be treated as one emanating from persons whose consent can alone justify the legislature to entertain the idea of taking any action in the matter.

Lord Elgin declined to interfere in this matter, when Rajah Deo Narain Sing sought permission to introduce a Bill to abolish polygamy. The Rajah was as little competent to understand a question of this kind, as the man in the Moon, and, therefore, was merely a tool in the hands of men whose only object was to bring others down to their own level. I would ask Mr. Beadon to pause before arriving at any civil conclusion, such a step will naturally cause great dissatisfaction to those whose privileges are to be trampled on. Koolinism is a birthright, and those who are not so born, are naturally jealous of their position, and it is nothing, but an unfair attempt by the high hand of law to equalize the position of Koolins with those who are much beneath their notice in a social point of view. No society can be said to be free from fault, and the remedy lies in its own hands. If polygamy be an evil, doubtless some measure will be adopted by the persons who are interested in the matter to bring about its final abolition.

When I consider the pledge given by Her Majesty, that Government will never interfere with our religion, or customs, it becomes a matter of importance to know, under what pretence, the legislature can be asked, and much less step in, to settle authoritatively a question involving a subject of social custom, partly mixed up with religion; and if they are allowed to do so, there is no knowing where their interference will cease.

AN OLD HINDOO.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

BELGAUM, 2nd April.

If no news be good news, then indeed the intelligence from your special correspondent at Belgaum is of a most cheering character. Perhaps the most lively piece of gossip that I could give you is the fact of a piano having been tuned during the last week. Music is looking up at Belgaum: Cholera is raging somewhat violently about us, and one woman asserts that a hundred and nine people were attacked, and all died, but this must be an exaggeration. It seems that in the early visitations of this disease, three out of ten of those attacked succumbed to it; it has, however, so far gained strength now that seven die and three recover. Unless sanitary and medical knowledge make a stride, it seems likely that in a few years no one will recover. Under a dearth of literature "Advertisements" make very pretty reading. I see that one of the French papers offers a box of oranges to all its subscribers who pay in advance, pursuing, as I suppose, the French love of dishes *à la sauce piquante.* In this country many of us suffer from indigestion, heart-burn, liver, bilious and stomach complaints. Let the sufferer turn to "Revalenta Arabica." Amongst the names of those cases to whom references may be made, I see that the Rev. James T. Campbell of Fakenham, Norfolk, owes to Revalenta Arabica his recovery from indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which had resisted all medical treatment. As a proof of thankfulness, the reverend gentleman advertises that inquiries will be *cheerfully* answered. Could anything be more kind-hearted? and what could be more exhilarating than a cheerful description of a torpid liver worked on by the learned Baron Liebig's patent food? The poor gentleman who has been so persistently advertising in the *Times of India* for a tutorship in a Parsee's family has always seemed to me too modest and humble. Surely an account of oneself like the following, taken from the *London Times*, is more deserving of success:—

Private Tutor (first class).—A classical scholar, who speaks four of the principal European languages fluently, and who has received a superior and refined education, desires an ENGAGEMENT, either for the vacation or continuance. Having frequented intellectual and the best society at home and abroad, he is enabled to instruct as much from conversation as from books. A correct knowledge of the fine arts. Protestant, middle-aged. Address "B. H.," post-office, Swansea.

However, it is comforting to see that some people in India have a due appreciation of themselves and their own vendibles. Thus one of the leading wine dealers of Bombay has champagne and moselle "too well known to need recommendation." The best qualities are "unexceptionable": but—O! blessing to invalids—"to the many in this country who, under medical advice, drink no other wine than champagne, our Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage." "Our Hocks only require to be tried to commend themselves." (N. B.—"A large shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice." This can only mean, those who bought the large shipment are requested to indulge freely in its consumption). But champagne, moselle and hock, all bow to sherry—*these beautiful juices* as they are called. "The wines which really made and have since sustained Messrs. —— reputation, are their fine qualities of sherry."

With such a glorious fame and marvellous power of wielding the English language, I can but pray that their shadow may never grow less.

BENGAL.

In consequence of the late attempt to assassinate Mrs. Ashton Brandreth, by a Jawakie Afreedee, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, we find, has informed the Government of India, that special Legislation is required to admit of such outrages being properly dealt with.—*Hurkaru, March* 30.

We learn from Bootan that the Deb Rajah held a meeting the other day at Towang, to impose a fine on those Chiefs, who had refused to pay their tribute during the late war, and who had not attended to the calls made upon them for assistance by the Deb Rajah.—*Id.*

A Gigantic Attempted Fraud.—A Native firm in this city had occasion a few days back to despatch a box containing geld to the amount of 40,000 Rs., and two bags of silver containing Rs. 14,000 to Agra. The box was sealed and packed, and when despatched a bring attempt to deprive the owners of it, was discovered. To make matters clear we shall give all details. A Head Coolie was employed to take charge of the box, of course under escort. Seven other up country merchants hearing of the projected expedition, resolved to get the box into their possession and substitute another of the same size and weight, in its place.

The head coolie was bribed and taken into the conspiracy, it was agreed that the true package should be allowed to proceed a little distance on its way when it was to be changed for the false one. Matters thus far had progressed satisfactorily, the attempt seemed on the evs of success, the box was on its way to its distination, when the coolie lost heart and confessed the whole conspiracy to Superintendent Younan who at once took measures for the apprehension of the originators of the plot.

They were arrested the day before yesterday, and the false box supposed to contain money, *etc.*, was broken open in the presence of Mr. Roberts yesterday, and found to contain a few bits of Iron, some stones, gunny bags and some other rubbish. Part of the evidence was gone into, and the case postponed, we shall give the result. It is not always that the Police are fortunate enough to trace the perpetrators of the extensive robberies which are so common in the Northern divisian of the town.—*Id.*

In appears that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief lately submitted to the Supreme Government a memorial from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Turner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in reference to his present position.

The Viceroy, in reply, has informed His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that he would be glad to see that officer re-employed, should His Excellency find it practicable to place him in any suitable position, the Governor-General remarked that Lieutenant-Colonel Turner's long employment and training in the Judge-Advocate-general's Department have doubtless well fitted him four such an appointment, but the Commander-in-Chief was reminded that these situations are for the most part in the gift of the Local Governments, who have been invited to take into consideration Lieutenant-Colonel Turner's claims, in tee event of any of them having occesion to require the services of that officer.—*Englishman March* 30.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Jurisdiction,—March 29.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman.*)

A case of crim-con.—Mr. Woodroffe applied this morning to his Lordship, on behalf of Mr. Smidt, a tailor by profession, for an Attachment Order under the 80th Section of the Code of Procedure, against William Bliss, Commander of the *Surrey*, John Elliot and Company.-Agents. The plaintiff, Smidt, and defendant, Bliss, had been on intimate terms before coming to this country. When the *Surrey* arrived the friendship was renewed, and for six weeks prior to the 11th March, Captain Bliss was the guest of Mr. Smidt. But on that day Mrs. Smidt left the house and has not since retured, having been seduced by Captain Bliss. On the 24th March plaintiff got reliable information that adultery had been committed, and he now applied for an attachment against Bliss, as the vessel was expected to leave the port for London early next week. The adultery was said to have been committed in the Hurdwan Hotel.

The Court ordered the attachment to issue at once, and Mr. Bliss brought before his Lordship either this afternoon, or on Saturday morning.—*Englishmen March* 30.

CAPTAIN HARWARD'S CASE.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, March* 31.)

The Government have at last made a move in Captain Harward's case. Friday morning he was released from arrest by the military authorities and arrested by the civil, bail being taken for him. It is the strangest anomaly we ever heard, and we doubt if a case like it ever occurred before. The Governor General concurring with the Commander-in-Chief has decided that the case shall be tried by the civil power, and has specially directed Mr. Pollock to conduct the preliminary proceedings. Considering the circumstances and what has occurred, one cannot help feeling that this is an exceedingly injudicious arrangement and one disagreeable for all parties. Mr. Pollock could more gracefully have filled the post of prosecutor rather than of judge. It is like putting one of two parties to a suit to adjudicate upon the case. However, the magistrate is, of course, only the channel of communication through whom the proceedings go to the High Court, Calcutta. If he decides that it is a proper case for committal it will rest with the judge to instruct him to commit or no according to the opinion he forms.

After all, if government determined to take any ulterior proceedings, it is perhaps better that they should be taken before a civil magistrate with an independent judge in the back ground, than with the tedious and combrous machinery of a court-martial. But it is impossible to explain the action of government in the matter By declining to try Captain Harward by court-martial and releasing him from that he is advised there is no case against him. If there was, it was the bounden duty of the Commander-in-Chief to adopt the ordinary procedure and direct the assembly of a general court-martial. Yet by directing him to be handed over to the civil powers, he seems to say, Here he is, get up a case against him if you can."

The case will come on in the magistrate's court at 12 noon, on Tuesday.

Some officer will we believe be ordered to conduct the prosecution, on the part of the Secretary to the government of India, but we do not know who.

We stated last issue on the authority of the prosecutor against Chuggun Lall and his attorney, that he had been committed to the sessions. We have since been assured that we were misinformed, and that the preliminary enquiry has not been completed. This is a good thing for government, for it might have been awkward if when their principal witness was wanted, he happened to be in the dock undergoing trial himself.

A warrant is out against the man called "Jinni" the noted swindler who accompanied Mr. Chuggun on the last expedition to Dholpore and Owaliar. The man is nicman "Jini" *alias* "little" on account of his skill in swindling. They say he is so clever he can make your property disappear as if by magic. It is doubtful if the police catch him as he has got away to Rajpootana.

We are glad to see that our Allahabad contemporary, unlike its former self, under the management of its present Editor, refuses to be made the tool of a clique and his resisted the attempt made to prejudice the public mind through its columns against Captaid Harward. Our contemporary says he has received a telegram from Agra from an anonymous correspondent, but refuses to act upon the representations urgently conveyed, and prefers awaiting the result of that fair trial to which every Englishman should be entitled.

Whoever sent the telegram, the attempt is sufficient to show the animus which exists against a man against whom a charge was received in open court *ex parte* without his being confronted with the accuser.

STRAY NOTES.

By an Amateur Reporter.

III.—The Law Courts.

With all its startling novelties the interest of the Crown Court very soon palls on the spectator, except in the case of that class who have a morbid love for everything that deals with vice or misery, or in the event of an exceptionally interesting case. A visit or two will be found quite enough to initiate the tyro into all the main practices of the court; and then the details of wrong and outrage become painfully irksome. As day after day drags its weary length along Mr. Lawes' face visibly lengthens, and his temper becomes more crochety as he finds that there must yet be another day's sitting; and no one, from judge to doorkeeper, hails the close of the assizes with more heartfelt delight than does Mr. Lawes. But if it be a full assize, and if Mr. Lawes be on good terms with his "civil" colleague—in other words, the representative of "our daily" in the Nisi Prius Court, he can occasionally effect an agreeable change. On entering this court from the "Crown," we are conscious of an indescribable aspect of pleasantness about it. Everything and everybody wears the garb of satisfaction; and if the court itself were only a little brighter, and a little lighter, it would really be a very pleasant, and perhaps not altogether an unprofitable place in which to spend an idle hour. In the Crown Court the points involved are almost invariably those of simple fact, and the verdict, once recorded, is without appeal; but here the bird of wisdom (figurative, of course) screeches exultingly from his perch over the judge's head, knowing well that when once a case is opened, if there be only money to back the disputants, it is beyond human ingenuity to conceive when, or where, it will stop. This is one source of pleasantness to the profession. His lordship is pleasant because here he has not to send fellow mortals to either temporary or eternal perdition; and has a tenfold greater chance of displaying his own legal abilities, to the admiration of the Court; though if the public venture to applaud, his virtue is immense in demanding silence. Counsel are not here confined to the paltry guinea fee, but get a good round solid retainer to begin with, and stand a chance of frequent refreshers,—so they are happy and jolly. Jurymen are here often made specials (and nobody has a greater appreciation of "a special" than the reporter,) and are well paid (equally at the expense of both parties until the cause is settled, so as to spare them the pain of drawing invidious distinctions,) and, therefore, they are happy and jolly. The witnesses are more liberally paid, and are proportionately inclined to be witty and light-hearted. As defendants when they are mulcted to an unpleasant extent, and plaintiffs, when they get a farthing damages, are supposed to go home instanter; and as the public are drinking from the founts of wit and wisdom continuously, we may safely conclude that all present are in a satisfactory state of mind. The reporter is no exception, for here he often gets a private job, or "a special" as he calls it, and that keeps him in good temper too. The only nuisance is the interminable length to which comparatively trifling cases are spun out. It is no unusual thing for his Lordship to take a case that, according to the counsel for the plaintiff, cannot last above an hour, at four o'clock; and for the jury to be retiring to consider their verdict a few minutes before nine. "Sessions" and "Courts of Record, or Passage" are simply humbler imitations of "Crown" and "Nisi Prius." The County Court is an institution of another stamp. Here "his Honour" alone is, in all except special cases, the arbiter of fate, and his office is often a thankless one. He is the impersonation of cheap law, and the salvation of speculative pedlars, and small shopkeepers who keep their neighbours in trust. Veritably the County Court is inimitable as a stand-point for studying character. His Honour, though terribly bored sometimes, is still content to sit six hours a day for four days in the week, for nine months in the year; and to receive an odd £1,200 per annum for his trouble. The profession here is, in general, the faded side of "the cloth." Broken down barristers sometimes, oftener half-cooked attornies, here manage to eke out a living, by inducing Tom to spend 10s. to get 5s. from Robert, rather than be beaten. If the parties prefer a jury they club 5s., and five good men and true are sworn, try the case, often sitting five or six hours, and then are permitted to divide the magnificent sum between them. The managers of "our daily" don't find it worth while to keep a man in constant attendance; but one or other of the staff looks in occasionally, and picks up a paragraph about anything "above 3s. a month" that may be stirring. We now come to the police-courts, or the petty sessions. They form a very admirable institution; but a description of its features would be no news to anybody. We are not so discourteous to our readers as to suppose that they have been committed for trial, summarily convicted, or fined for assault or breach of the by-laws even; but really the functions of the Police-court embrace so wide a field, that it is hard to imagine any man (we exclude the ladies of course, in simple courtesy) arriving at years of discretion without having in some capacity or other made his appearance in a police-court. The first to claim attention here are the "great unpaid" gentlemen of profound legal acumen, and of still profounder dogmatism, who possess the happy right of adding to their names the next best dignity after M. P. within the reach of common men—J. P. What a world of veneration from the multitude, what dignity, what virtuous severity, and public necessity, do those letters imply as attaching to their possessors? Standing in the proud position of a judge over the actions of his neighbours, uncontrolled by any petty consideration as to who pays him, and having in all cases under 5s. a summary jurisdiction, surely our J. P. is a man to be regarded with judicious awe; and surely he, of all others, is the man who has the right to exercise his little brief authority with the best regard to his personal convenience. But, like other folk, the magistrates cannot always agree amongst themselves, and then come divisions, with results which now and again rather disturb our notions of equity. In large towns, the criminal business is usually in the hands of a stipendiary, but the natural plant still waves its luxurious foliage over the heads of those who answer summonses for all imaginable offences, from breaking a man's head to setting a chimney on fire. Perhaps this limited field is the best—if there must be one, and perchance it would be worse if there were not—for the exercise of gratuitous legislation. There is only one other character to whom we will now refer, and he is intimately associated, as its name implies, with this court. A very common, and yet a deeply interesting, though but imperfectly understood character, is the policeman. We are led to suppose that Englishmen have a wholesome regard for law and order; but, if the policeman is to be taken as the measure of their respect, veritably it is a dubious deference. There seems to be a natural antipathy in the common mind to the guardian of the peace—a dormant antipathy, which makes itself manifest when and where it can do so safely, and in company. There is not, we protest, a greater butt for low wit or practical joke in existence, than is the policeman. Who can boast of such a category of nicknames? The same character is "Bobby," "Peeler," "Bluebottle," "Copper," and a dozen other identities, from as many other mouths. *Punch* is never so racy as when he makes X 1 responsible for all the cold legs of mutton for which cook and housemaid are called to account; and what clown dare appear in pantomime without immolating half-a-dozen of the craft to the insatiate maw of gallery animosity? What man in reality is more sober, steady, respectable, and useful than the policeman—he who watches over our safety like a guardian angel in belt and buttons—and who gets more laughed at for his pains? But the policeman in the street and the policeman in court are essentially different characters. The advantage he gains by the transfer is immense. In the street he is on his own resources, and is not perhaps always a match for low wit or broad blackguardism; but in court, under the immediate wing, or, if you will have it so, *eye* of the blind goddess, he becomes incorporated with the genius of the place, and as a guardian of the public peace, with a case in his charge, he commands respect if he cannot exact reverence, and his tormentors eat humble pie. But policemen, though they are dressed alike, and drilled alike, and have duties alike, are like all other mortals in being totally different from each other. Let us sketch a few representative men from the force. The talkative policeman is a nuisance. He is fond of flying off at a tangent when in the witness-box. He reads the papers, gets ideas of his own, and takes immense delight in letting the public know what *he* thinks. In the streets he is fond of holding small Parliaments at corners, and soon becomes the semideity of a select circle of street oracles. The ambitious policeman, with whom we include the cringing policeman, is another nuisance. He tries to curry favour with his chiefs by an over exhibition of zeal, and an over exertion of toadyism. Not finding sufficient scope for his excessive zeal in worthy game, he has declared war to the knife against chimneys on fire, apple-women without licenses, naughty boys and other small fry; and is, consequently, held in anything but favour by a large section of the public. It is this officer who has the unenviable reputation of having given colour to those proverbial peculiarities associated with the force. The courageous policeman is one of another type. He occasionally appears with disfigured features, and prefers a charge of assault against a man twice his own bulk whom he has effectually subdued through sheer pluck. He is the man who delights to dodge suspicious characters, and to capture burglars on the premises. His beat too is invariably quiet and orderly. The systematic policeman is another treasure. He is always ready with his case when it is called on, and has a way of mustering his witnesses and classifying the evidence he has to bring forward, that is quite refreshing. When you need information, and want to ask an "Officer" a question, he is your man, for he knows everything you are likely to require of him, and is always ready to impart it. The modest policeman may have very good qualities, but he lacks confidence. He is in a state of chronic nervousness. In the streets you may detect it in his very walk, and in the way he slides round street corners, as if expecting a party of "roughs" had assembled to "chaff" him at the next turn. Nay, he would rather let the small boys pull his coat tails off than take one into custody. In this he has, perhaps, some excuse, for there is not a more ludicrous sight imaginable than that of a six foot policeman dragging by the collar to the lock-ups a dirty little tatterdemalion three feet two in his stockings—*if* he has any—who has been atrociously risking the twopence he won an hour ago at "pitch and toss" in the hope of making it cent. per cent. The humane policeman is happily more common than some would think. A heart with something of human tenderness and charity may and does often beat beneath the uniform which is such a terror to evil-doers. Blue coats, metal buttons, and badges of duty, do not altogether alienate the man from the common sympathies of our nature. It is one of the pleasantest of sights to see, as we have seen, an officer who has been called to some poor besotten wretch, rather than punish him—and with him perchance his wife and little ones—by walking him off to the lock-ups, and a week's certain imprisonment, use what little eloquence was at his command, and such as the half-dazed wretch could understand, to induce him to mend his ways; then put him on the way to his house, watching him to the extremity of his beat, to see that he did not again enter the public-house. Again, a poor lad has been caught in some serious criminal act, but our officer has been to the lad's home, and describes in simple, yet pathetic words, the poverty and the misery that he found there; and the result is, that though the lad must suffer some punishment for his offence, there is a flow of charity to those who doubtless are very dear to him, and whose profit, though in a measure

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caused by his degradation, will make his burthen lighter The humane policeman has in truth a wide scope for the exercise of his kindly sympathies; and it is well that the character is not a mere creation of the fancy. The refined policeman embraces the qualities of the swell officer. He has an affected delicacy in his manner, which under the circumstances partakes rather of burlesque. His great delight is to inform his worship that the defendant used language that it isn't fit to repeat, or with virtuous indignation to declare in the words of equally virtuous newspapers "that the details are totally unfit for publication," thereby building up for his own gratulation a pretty little castle of rectitude, of which he himself is the admired possessor. It is a strange coincidence, however, and one which we must attribute to accident, that the refined policeman generally gets the dirty cases. Lastly, we have the stupid policeman, and he, it must be admitted, is not a scarce character—hopelessly obtuse in court, exasperatingly dogmatic and unreasoning outside. We have sketched the representative men, and we think truthfully, those who doubt it had better take up the study for themselves, and we can promise that they will find much to interest. For ourselves we have now done with the law courts; and hope shortly to accompany Mr. Henry Knowall, the scientific member of the staff of "our daily," to a scientific soirée.

A VISIT TO THE SUEZ CANAL.

(From the Cornhill Magazine for March.)

(Concluded from our last.)

As already observed, the sweet-water canal diverges southward to Suez at Nephisheh, about two miles before reaching Ismailia. The channel by which it is continued beyond Ismailia one and a-half miles further east, to meet the maritime rigole, is called the *Canal de Service*. And by reason of the sweet-water canal lying nineteen feet above the level of the sea, that is, above the level of the rigole, any danger which the contact of sea-water might cause to the freshness of the sweet-water canal, has been easily obviated by the construction of a couple of locks, on the *Canal de Service*. Passing through these locks, which are large, and exceedingly well built of stone brought from the quarries of Jebel Jeneffeh, we soon reached a desolate-looking mansion, built as a country residence by the Pasha, but already falling into disrepair before he has honoured it with a single visit. Here we debouched upon the narrow stream which for the present is all that appears of the great maritime canal. Nominally, the rigole is seventy-one feet broad at the surface of the water; but in some places it seems much less, and at others it expands to the full breadth of 189 feet. The depth throughout is insignificant, being barely six feet in any part of its course.

It was the salt wave of the Mediterranean up which we were now advancing, and on either side of us was the African desert. The tawny sand sparkled in the afternoon sun like gold-dust, and, to our left especially, it lay heaped—as the breath of the last stormy *khamseen* had left it—in billowing hillocks, or *dunes* of the most fantastic curvature. About sunset we arrived at El Ghizr. The French engineers have nowhere, except at Lake Menzaleh, greater difficulties to contend with than at this point. The high walls of sand, between which the rigole now ran like a slender thread, sufficiently showed how much there was yet to be done before the cutting could be completed in its proper depth and breadth. It was too dark, however, to distinguish anything but the gibbet-like outline of the excavating machines on the left bank; so, reserving an inspection of the works for our return voyage, we adjourned to dinner. Our own stock of comestibles, was merely what the hotel at Ismailia had been able to supply, but M. Thevenet's hamper might have been turned out by Fortnum and Mason. He filled our plates with *pâté-de-foie-gras*, opened bottle after bottle of capital champagne, and was nearly inconsolable because he had forgotten to provide a finishing cup of coffee. Then the moon rose, and looked benignly down on us as we lay about the deck, smoking, laughing, and spinning travellers' yarns of many a "farcountrie." It was not till a late hour that we severally dropped off to couches where the mosquitoes had it all their own way.

At sunrise we woke to find that we had passed the station of Kantara, and were in the midst of Lake Menzaleh. Shortly afterwards we reached Ras-el-Esh, where we exchanged our boat towed by mules for a dandy little steamer. A fresh breeze danced over the surface of the lake. Large fish were leaping in every ripple, and dense flights of waterfowl rustled in all directions through the air. At the same time there was something strange and almost uncanny in the sight of the sea-like waste of water up which we were sweeping, and the arrowy precision with which the thin line of low embankment on either side laid out the track before us, like the ropes of a racecourse, far as eye could reach. How strange to reflect that this waste of waters was once kept under control by the rulers of Egypt, and that the track marked out by French engineers may be but a dim foreshadowing of the future, when the ancient channels and outlets may be restored, and the whole of that fertile soil recovered for the use of man!

As we approached Port Saeed about nine A. M., our senses were offended with all the sights and sounds of a busy manufactory—smoke in the air, and coal-dust on the towing-path, steam-engines hissing, waggons rolling, and the incessant clink-clank of hammered iron. Port Saeed is not merely a haven for the disembarkation of all the material and stores drawn from France; it also contains large and well-organized establishments necessary for the construction and repair of all the dredges and other machinery, the rolling-stock and the boats required along the whole line of the works.

Like Ismailia, Port Saeed is entirely a creation of the Company; and just as Ismailia derives its name from Ismail Pasha, the present Viceroy, so Port Saeed does honour to the memory of Saeed Pasha, his predecessor. The town stands on the long ridge of sand which separates Lake Menzaleh from the sea; and the silt excavated at the mouth of the canal has been utilized to give width and elevation to a site which, in its natural condition, was barely 100 yards broad and 5 feet above the level of the sea. The canal, on reaching Port Saeed from the south, is intended to expand into a large inland harbour in the middle of the town, and then resuming its normal breadth to pass out to the Mediterranean between the stone walls of two long piers. Eventually, therefore, the town is to be bisected by the canal, but at present all that exists of Port Saeed lies, with the exception of a few warehouses, on the western bank. Its further development depends altogether upon the completion of the two piers, or at any rate of the western pier. The necessity for piers arises from the fact of there being a bar of sand along the whole coast, and this bar is so broad that the length which the walls for the protection of the cavity of the canal will have to extend before they reach the required depth of 26 feet has been estimated at from 2 to 3 miles. The western pier is the more important because there is a strong current uniformly setting down the coast from west to east. When that is finished, the very important object will have been gained of securing a shelter behind which vessels will be able to unload, dredges to work, and double-bottomed lighters, laden with rubbish from the excavations inland, to get out to sea, and there dispose of their burden. Less progress has been made with the western pier than might have been expected, considering it was begun six years ago. The mode of construction first adopted was that of driving wooden piles into the sand, fastening transverse beams to the piles, and finally filling up the timber-crate so formed with blocks of rough unhewn stone, brought from the village of Maks, near Alexandria. But the stones arrived in small quantities and at long intervals, while the injurious results of delay became daily more apparent. Accordingly a new plan had to be adopted Iron piles were now sunk in sixteen feet of water, in the direction to be taken by the jetty, and upon them was built a platform intended to admit of vessels coming alongside and discharging cargo. It then remained to fill up with sunken stones the interval of 1,300 yards between the artificial island and the broken beginning of the pier; and this was the work we found going on at the time of our visit. The stones employed, however, were no longer the rough produce of the Maks quarry, but enormous cubical blocks of artificial stone, similar to those which have been used in the building of the quay in Dover harbour. They are manufactured by M. Dussaud on the spot, the elements of their composition being sea-sand and hydraulic lime. The junction with the island will be effected, probably, this spring, but even then the western pier will be finished in only about three-fifths of its full length. The eastern pier has not yet been commenced.

The future position of the inland harbour is marked out, and from the south-western angle of the nascent basin a branch-canal runs about a mile into Lake Menzaleh. This is called the Canal of Sheikh Karpootee, and it is intended to serve the double object of keeping Port Saeed in direct communication with Damietta, and of producing a current favourable to the maintenance of deep water in the harbour and at the mouth of the main canal. We noticed some five-and-twenty square-rigged vessels in the roadstead. The shipping which entered Port Saeed in 1864 is rated at 59,000 tons, spread over 467 vessels—a traffic exceeding that of Damietta and Rosetta combined. These figures of course prove only the utility of Port Saeed to the Canal Company, for although, since the junction of the rigole with the sweet-water canal at Ismailia, some small ventures of private enterprise have passed by water between Port Saeed and Suez, it cannot be said that Port Saeed has any appreciable traffic apart from the operations of the Company. I may here remark as an important fact in estimating the progress made by the Company, and the precedence given to certain works, that Port Saeed and all the stations on the rigole between it and Ismailia depend for their supply of fresh water entirely upon the sweet-water canal: the precious liquid is pumped to them from Ismailia through earthenware pipes, which run up the western bank of the rigole. There is also complete telegraphic communication along the whole line both of the rigole and of the sweet-water canal. We found very fair accommodation at the rather primitive establishment which does duty as hotel at Port Saeed, and whatever little defects might have been noticed were certainly not attributable to any want of good-will on the part of our pleasant French landlady, or her really beautiful daughter.

In the afternoon, having said good-by to the hospitable M. Thevenet, we set out on our return. Our plan was to float down the rigole as far as El Ghizr, disembark there to see the works in progress, and then ride across the desert to Ismailia. The length of the rigole from Port Saeed to the Viceroy's villa, near Ismailia, where it meets the *Canal de Service* from the sweet-water canal, is 46 miles, and this distance may, for engineering purposes, be divided into three portions, each of which has geographical features peculiar to itself. The first portion embraces the 24 miles of Lake Menzaleh; the second is 14 miles long, and derives its characteristic appearance from the Ballah Lakes; the third covers the remaining 8 miles, and contains the plateau of El Ghizr. A few words of description will serve to show the peculiar nature of the difficulties to be overcome in each part of the route.

Lake Menzaleh is the product partly of numerous canals from the Nile, and partly of the salt water flowing into it from the Mediterranean through four openings in the same narrow strip of land on which Port Saeed has been founded. These four openings were once so many distinct mouths of the Nile, and what is now a barren lagoon was formerly, as the reader has already been informed, a fertile plain, under cultivation in all its breadth, from Damietta to Pelusium. The soil here is a mixture of Nile mud and Mediterranean sand. It hardens by exposure to the sun, but in water decomposes into minute particles, which are caught up and carried away by the slightest ripple. The banks built of this treacherous substance are no sooner made than they begin to melt away under their own weight. Even at their best they quake under the tread of a camel, as if they rested on water. The channel they at present have to protect is only six feet deep; it is not easy, therefore, to prognosticate how they will be made to bear the increased pressure, both external and internal, sure to follow upon the canal being enlarged to its full dimensions. If all other means fail, M. de Lesseps is said to be prepared to accept the costly conclusion of sinking block after block of artificial stone, until a sound bottom for both banks is somehow found or made in the quagmire. This, it may be, is only a question of time and cost; and remembering the difficulties eventually overcome by our own engineers at Chat Moss, there seems to be no reason for despairing of success. Throughout the region of Lake Menzaleh the Company's operations appeared to be advancing with rather exceptional vigour; and it is only fair to remark that if the works generally had a somewhat languishing appearance, considerable allowance must be made for the accident of our visit occurring at a time when everything in Egypt still bore traces of the recent visitation of cholera. There are few parts of Egypt where the disease could have showed itself with more paralyzing power than on the Isthmus. The labourers all fled, and in Ismailia alone there were sixty deaths in a single day. At the time of our visit, the number of working dredges scattered over the first 18 miles of the channel, including Port Saeed, was stated to be thirty-five, but this probably was an excessive estimate, and the dredges are not all of the same size or power. The average monthly outturn of those originally employed was about 17,000 cubic feet for each dredge; but much better results have been obtained from several new machines recently imported from France. The silt they bring up is turned into a row of trucks, standing in a lighter; when the trucks are full, the lighter is towed under a steam-crane on the bank; and the trucks, lifted one after another by the crane, are made to empty out their contents on the other side of the embankment.

The second portion of the route may be passed over with a slight observation. The Ballah Lakes are a series of pools, deriving the salt water which they contain from their connection with Lake Menzaleh. The soil in this neighbourhood is sand and clay with large stratifications of sulphate of lime. Here the maritime canal exists in its full breadth, though in depth it is still only a rigole of five feet. This soil, of course, is not nearly so difficult to work.

At El Ghizr the difficulties are only second in importance to those of Lake Menzaleh. The lofty plateau of firm sand mixed with carbonate of lime which has here to be traversed, is eight miles long, and the total quantity of material, which from first to last will have to be excavated, has been estimated at 29,000,000 of cubic feet. The rigole as seen here seems not to have made much progress since it was first opened in November, 1862, with a breadth of 46 feet and a depth of 5 feet. It took only ten months to obtain this result, but then M. de Lesseps was working with 18,000 impressed Fellaheen, whereas for the last two years he has been obliged to fall back on machinery and free labour, which are found to be very expensive and inefficient substitutes. M. Couvreux, the contractor, who has undertaken to finish this portion of the canal by October, 1867, has brought to bear on so much of his task as lies above water, an ingenious apparatus, but as we arrived on a Sunday we had not the advantage of seeing the machine actually at work. In appearance it resembled a dredge made to work from the edge of the bank instead of in mid-stream, and its buckets, instead of groping for a semi-liquid substance under water, scrape themselves full of dry sand along the slope of the bank. Steam-power moves the machine on rails from place to place along the bank, and a zigzag continuation of the railway through four or five successive levels provides for a constant flow of empty trucks going down to the dredge to be filled, and full trucks travelling upwards to shoot their sand beyond the outer face of the embankment. The strength of the machines now at work is nominally estimated at 12 dredges served by 600 trucks.

In this neighbourhood is a small branch canal running eastward, the object of which is to provide carriage for the stone found in the adjacent hills. The rigole here seems to mark out the eastern border of the future canal, as the excavations in progress are all on the western side. The station also is on the western side. The town is much smaller than Ismailia or Port Saeed; its inhabitants being merely the engineers, mechanics, and labourers employed on the cutting, together with the few traders who supply their modest wants. The usual mosque and church, however, are not wanting, and the pretensions to elegance which we had already noticed about so many of the French houses on the Isthmus—even about those professedly of a rough and temporary character—were hardly less apparent here. For instance, the little tavern, where we obtained a cup of indifferent coffee, had the rustic pillars of its verandah festooned with some creeping plant, the foliage of which, contrasted with the barren brown sand all round, was singularly refreshing to the eye.

From El Ghizr we took donkeys to Ismailia. The distance is short, but there is no road between the two stations, only a track through the desert, marked at intervals by the carcase or skeleton of a camel that has fallen by the way. On arriving here, we were glad to rest a day at the *Hotel des Voyageurs*, looking idly across the waters of Lake Timsah to the soft blue outline of the hills of Suez on the southern horizon. The maritime canal will pass through Lake Timsah, and the basin of the lake is intended to be a grand inland harbour; but nothing has yet been done towards this end beyond filling the formerly dry basin with water five feet deep, obtained partly from the salt rigole, and partly by branches from the sweet water canal. In fact, south of Ismailia, the maritime canal is as yet unborn. Even in the form of rigole, it exists only at the three unconnected points of Toossoom, Serapeum, and Shaloof-el-Terraba. People, therefore, who, as a young Russian lately did, go to look for the Suez Canal at Suez, will find there not a trace even of its commencement. M. de Lesseps considered, not without reason, that the first thing to be done was to establish water communication of some kind between his base of operations on the Mediterranean and the centre of the Isthmus: all his efforts have therefore been concentrated on the northern portion of the line, while the remainder is comparatively untouched.

The tract over which the southern portion of the canal will be carried is a breadth of 54 miles, which, from a geographical point of view, may be divided into four sections:—first that of Lake Timsah, stretching southward for 13 miles from the Viceroy's villa near Ismailia; next, that of the Bitter Lakes, 21 miles long; next, the 10 miles about Shaloof-el-Terraba; and lastly, the region near Suez, which takes up the remaining 10 miles, and is washed over by the waves of the Red Sea.

In the Timsah section, and immediately south of the lake, there is the small station of Toossoom, so called in honour of a son of the late Viceroy. Here for a distance of 4 miles, the rigole reappears, and though the depth is only 5 or 6 feet, it spans the full breadth of the future canal, as at the Ballah Lakes. Like the channel there, and the cutting through El Ghizr, this fine work is entirely the produce of the Arab spade and basket: and stands, in its comparative completeness, one more proof of the heavy blow and great discouragement which the Company has sustained from the withdrawal of the forced labour supplied by the late Pasha. The soil of the Timsah section is a sand which, while dry, holds together well enough at an angle of 60 or 65 degrees, but in contact with water crumbles away and admits of only a very slight slope. Besides Toossoom, this section also includes the station of Serapeum, a name which appears to indicate proximity to the side of the ancient Serapeon. The difficulty to be overcome at Serapeum, though slighter in degree, is of the same quality as that already described at El Ghizr—namely, a high plateau of firm sand. The excavations here in progress extend north and south of the station about a mile and a half both ways, and it is hoped that towards the north a junction may soon be effected with the rigole at Toossoom. Much, however, remains to be done before even this can be accomplished, from the peculiar character of the works at Serapeum; the cutting here has not reached a sufficient depth to be on a level with the bottom of the rigole.

The Bitter Lakes were once a part of the Red Sea. This most probably was their condition when the miraculous passage of the Red Sea occurred. But the prophecy of Isaiah, that "the tongue of the Egyptian sea" should be destroyed, has long since been fulfilled, and now, not only are the lakes severed from the Red Sea by the sand-bank of Shaloof-el-Terraba, but they have also lost all their water by evaporation, and are in fact lakes no longer, but merely the basins of extinct lakes. Where the water formerly existed, is now a thick sheet of the purest salt, sparkling and bristling in irregular undulations like a *mer-de-glace*. Below the salt there is sand resting on a stratum of clay. The maritime canal is to traverse the length of the Bitter Lakes, but no works have yet been begun in this vicinity, and the ground is still untouched all the way from Serapeum to Shaloof. The bed of the Bitter Lakes is 26 feet below the low-tide level of the Red Sea; it is probable, therefore, that the French will have no difficulty in filling the basins as soon as they can bring the water of the Red Sea across the barrier at Shaloof.

At the last-mentioned point—a ridge in which sand and shells from the Red Sea cover large masses of pure clay and a considerable quantity of limestone—faint traces of the future canal are again discernible. Two miles of shallow excavation have been accomplished, which, however, do not yet contain any water. The hardness of the limestone gives rise to much difficulty, and apparently it has been found necessary to resort to blasting operations on a large scale. While we were at Ismailia, 200 Piedmontese miners were daily expected to pass through, on their way to Shaloof, and 200 more were to follow in a fortnight. The last, or Suez section of the canal, comprises 10 miles of lagoon, visited daily by the high tide of the Red Sea. The principal feature of the section is an island, called Turtle Island, chiefly composed of very hard limestone. The canal is meant to cross this island. But, as I have above intimated, no commencement of the maritime canal is yet to be seen near Suez.

This being the present state of the works, there would manifestly have been a weary ride through the desert, with little to be gained from it, if we had attempted to follow the future course of the maritime canal southwards. We determined, therefore, to voyage from Ismailia to Suez by the sweet-water canal, stopping by the way to visit the excavations at Serapeum; for from the middle of the Isthmus, where we now were, the two canals, it will be remembered, run in parallel lines to the Red Sea, and at Serapeum the distance by which they are separated is little more than a mile. We found that upon this portion of our journey the Company had not yet organized any regular service for travellers; but the matter was soon settled by our engaging a boat exclusively for our own use.

Opening the sluice-gate at Nephisheh was a tedious business, and as we had started about noon, the sun meanwhile beat fiercely through our canvas roof. The gates once passed, however, and our southward course to Suez fairly commenced, the air became cooler, and the rest of the voyage proved delightful. Floating through the desert had still the charm of novelty. Our camels trotted briskly along the towing-path, their tall, ungainly outline traced sharply against the sky, and one of their riders crooning a monotonous ditty that was not without a slumbrous suitability to the scene. A thin fringe of lately planted tamarisk adorned either bank, but otherwise not a trace of vegetable life was to be seen for miles. It was a little excitement to meet, as we did twice, other travellers upon our silent highway, and there was even some amusement in practically testing at times the fact of our boatmen being as absolutely ignorant of any European language as we were of Arabic.

At four o'clock we sighted the few houses of Toossoom lying stranded in the desert on our left, and about an hour later we reached the spot at which we had arranged to disembark, in order to proceed on foot to Serapeum. Here we found a station in the same style as that of El Ghizr, but smaller. The *chef-de-station* hospitably entertained us in his garden with vermouth and cigarettes, and took pains to explain to us the nature of the works under his superintendence. They are certainly ingenious. The bed of the sweet-water canal, as I have mentioned before is nineteen feet above the level of the sea, and, consequently, of the rigole. Advantage has been taken of this circumstance to make the preliminary excavations at Serapeum only of a sufficient depth to admit of their being filled from the neighbouring sweet-water canal by a channel cut for the purpose. When that is done dredges are to be introduced, and to their mechanical aid will be resigned the business of completing the excavations down to a depth corresponding with the level of the rigole. When that depth has been reached, the supply of water from the sweet-water canal will be cut off, and a union effected between the rigole at Toossoom and the bed prepared for its entrance at Serapeum. In the meantime the silt brought up by the dredges is to be shot into a number of artificial basins specially constructed on one side of the growing channel. At the present time some three miles of trench, into which water has been admitted, are ready for the application of the dredge, and several dredges are shortly expected from Port Saeed. But evidently our host would have preferred the manual labour of 15,000 *fellaheen* to any quantity of machinery. Just now he has not more than 400 men at work, three-fourths of whom are Arabs and Syrians, and the remainder Europeans of all sorts, chiefly Greeks and Italians, with a very few French.

It was dark by the time we returned to our boat on the sweet-water canal; and when we awoke next morning we were near Suez. We had thus missed one or two points of interest which the sweet-water canal in its southern extension has to show. For instance, there are four unfinished locks at the distance respectively of 10, 26, 42, and 51 miles below Nephisheh, which are each to be built of a single mass of artificial stone. The material of the stone is mixed on the spot and beaten down by paviors' rammers until layer after layer may have hardened into a homogeneous mass. Near the thirty-third mile there is a small railway, say about a mile long, running in from the westward, and connecting the canal with the important stone-quarries of Jebel Jeneffeh. Lastly, four miles of the canal beginning from the forty-fifth mile were worthy of observation as being identical to that extent with the old canal of the Pharaohs: the French engineers found the bed made ready to their hands, and had simply to let in the water.

The town of Suez has much changed during the last few years. Formerly it was a petty collection of Arab hovels, which once a week used to be scared from its propriety by an irruption of noisy Englishmen on their way to or from India. And no other Europeans were ever seen. Now it is an important town, in which the French play quite as prominent a part as the English. Then there was no drinking-water except what was painfully fetched on camels' backs from the fountain of El Ghurkudeh on the other side of the Fords. Now the French canal has brought the Nile itself to Suez. In the harbour we found three steamers of the *Messageries Imperiales* and but two of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the former in size and power of speed looking at least the equals of the latter. By their side lay a transport of the Imperial Government, waiting to take French troops to Cochin China; for Saigon, be it understood, receives all its reinforcements through Egypt, while not even the crisis of the Indian mutiny has sufficed to tempt England's soldiery to the Overland route. The hotel at Suez is English, and so is the steam-machinery belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, but these count as nothing when compared with the splendid dry dock now in course of construction by the Messageries Company, at an estimated cost of 320,000*l*. This dock, which will be ready for use next summer, is built of stone specially imported from France. Its dimensions (442 feet long by 91 broad, with 23 feet depth of water when the caisson-gates are opened,) will allow the largest ships, whether of war or of mercantile marine, to be admitted for repair. It is connected with the shore by a railway running along an artificial causeway nearly two miles long, and if, as appears likely, a landing-quay be added, ocean steamers will be enabled to disembark their passengers and goods without the present troublesome intervention of a smaller steamer. Thus perfectly equipped at one end of the line, and preparing similar arrangements at Saigon, the Messageries Company seems anxious to create for France as strong an interest in Eastern waters as the Canal Company has already given her in the Isthmus of Suez. Neither has the Messageries Company been behind the other in endeavouring to obtain their ends by spoiling the Egyptian. The Pasha bears the whole expense of the docks and all the works connected with it, but the use of it for half the year is to be vested in the French Company.

And now what are the probabilities as to the ultimate success or failure of M. de Lesseps' great scheme?

The French Bourse replies that the Company's shares of 500 francs are still worth 430; and the last English newspaper I saw contains a brief telegraphic notice of a meeting of contented shareholders at Paris, and of an assurance then having been given by M. de Lesseps that the maritime canal should be definitively opened to ships of all dimensions by the middle of the year 1868. The popular voice in England condemns the author of the project as an adventurer, who will have swindled the shareholders out of their last *sou* long before the physical difficulties of the Isthmus can be overcome; but in Egypt, where probably M. de Lesseps is better known, he is everywhere recognized as a sincere enthusiast, absolutely above any suspicion of a grovelling motive. With regard to the natural difficulties of the soil, I would venture to suggest, if there is any value in the platitude which declares every engineering operation to be merely a question of time and money, that sufficient consideration has perhaps hardly been given in England to the extraordinary advantages with which the undertaking was commenced. The Egyptian Government subscribed for more than two millions sterling of the Company's stock. Whatever land might appear requisite for the execution of the canals was conceded to the Company, and, if such land belonged to the Egyptian Government, no compensation was to be asked for it. All uncultivated land which could be brought under cultivation by irrigation from the sweet-water canal was to belong to the Company, and for the first ten years of possession no rent whatever was to be paid. Then there was the large and annually increasing profit from the Wadee Estate near Bubastis. And finally, Saeed Pasha had pledged himself to keep the works constantly supplied with 20,000 impressed labourers, brought from all parts of Egypt and delivered free of any expense to the Company at Zagazig. This last item was perhaps the most valuable of all. Given an inexhaustible supply of labour, and impossibilities in Egypt cease to be impossibilities, as the Pyramids alone are enough to prove. It is the unforeseen withdrawal or endangerment of these essential concessions by the present Viceroy, Ismail Pasha, more than any original miscalculation of the magnitude of the task, which now threatens the Company with serious danger. In the perpetual rivalry between France and England of which Egypt is the scene, Saeed Pasha, the late Viceroy, declared himself unequivocally the partisan of France; his successor, Ismail Pasha, is said to devote himself with an unprejudiced impartiality to the accumulation of money. Possibly, therefore, Ismail Pasha may have imagined that the fellaheen would be more profitably employed in covering his own vast private estates with cotton than in burrowing through a desert for the French. At any rate, he made no difficulty in yielding to the representations addressed to him by the Sublime Porte, and not only stopped the guaranteed supply of forced labour, but further signified his intention of resuming the whole of the land ceded by his predecessor. The Company energetically protested against this breach of contract, and strove hard to prove to the Pasha that the pressure put on him from Constantinople originated only in the silly malevolence of England, and that he would be playing the part of a political suicide if he allowed the Porte to interfere in a question so purely domestic. But Ismail Pasha refused to be convinced, and M. de Lesseps was obliged to content himself with a compromise, by which the whole dispute between the Viceroy and the Company was to be referred for arbitration to the Emperor, in virtue of whose award the Egyptian Government has to pay the Company a compensation of 3,360,000*l*. Ismail Pasha cannot directly evade his obligation to abide by this result; but it is one that he little expected, and the probability seems to be, that he will shelter himself behind the further mediation of the Turkish Government, which affects to consider the whole proceeding as beyond the competency of the Sultan's lieutenant. Here, evidently, are the materials of an imbroglio which may eventually lead to a conference between the Great Powers of Europe, and in that event, what consideration is likely to be given to the interests of a private company of shareholders?

In the meantime, England's mistrust of the cosmopolitan professions of that same Company has been M. de Lesseps' opportunity. Nothing has more helped him to keep up the flagging enthusiasm of patriotic shareholders than the carefully fostered belief that their purses are measured not merely against land and sea, but against the gratuitous animosity of perfidious Albion to boot. And yet the English objections can hardly be called groundless. It is the real, even if incorrect, belief of all our capitalists, engineers, and sailors, that the enormous cost of making and maintaining the canal, combined with the fact of the Red Sea not being navigable for sailing ships, will suffice to render the project, even if accomplished, a commercial failure, as completely ruinous to those concerned as was the grand Scotch expedition in the last century for the colonization of the Isthmus of Darien. While France, therefore, regards the canal as a glorious step in the general progress of humanity, England has no sympathy to spare for a bubble which she is daily expecting to see burst. Nor can our statesmen forget that this very canal figured prominently among the Napoleonic ideas, and that General Bonaparte was in actual occupation of the Isthmus when he wrote to the Directory, saying—"Whatever European Power holds Egypt permanently is, in the end, mistress of India." And it is no sufficient answer to such misgivings to appeal to the palpably peaceful character of the works in progress. They still represent a French colony, the utility of which to the French Government, in case of war, would be in no degree lessened by the circumstance of its having been founded by private capital with perfectly innocent intentions. If ever again the terrific game of war is started between France and England, Egypt is foredoomed to be once more a battlefield; and this being so, it is but natural that England should see with dissatisfaction her rival snatching a point of vantage beforehand. At the same time there is a possibility that the value of the point may be over-rated. If peace lasts, as it probably will, until England shall have secured an alternative route to her Eastern possessions through Syria and the valley of the Euphrates, India may afford to laugh at the dictum of the first Bonaparte. And even under present circumstances, a French occupation of Egypt could have no more offensive power against India—so long as our naval supremacy remained intact in the Indian Ocean and at the mouth of the Red Sea—than it had in 1798. At the worst, the arm of England is not shortened since the days when Nelson and Abercrombie beat the troops of France hopelessly out of Egypt. And if there is a new danger added in the proximity of the Zouaves and Turcos of Algeria, there may be some consolation also in the thought that the contingent which India would now send up to the fight would be no more the poor 6,000 sepoys led by Baird, but five times that number of Sikhs and Punjabees, men of the stuff that made Hardinge and Gough reel doubtfully in the shock of combat at Ferozeshuhur, and that Hope, Grant, and Napier have since carried triumphantly to Pekin.

* * * * *

Quo, Musa, tendis? What hast thou to do with European politics? There is no forgetting Black Monday now! The lights of Suez have faded away in darkness behind me, and the good ship is speeding southward under the shadow of Mount Sinai. It is just a decade ago since, one of a band of eager writers and cadets, I first paced this starlit deck, or gazed over the bulwark into this phosphorescent sea. Where are they all gone, those "old familiar faces?" The fate of some is written in the red battle-rolls of Delhi and Lucknow, and one, the best and brightest of them all, fills a lonely grave in the jungle. Yet is there a remnant left to give me greeting as soon as I step once more on the Indian strand, and meanwhile there is kindly fellowship to be read in many a worn countenance among those now grouped around me—soldiers returning to their regiments, and civilians to their districts, all of them growling out regrets for the dear country left behind them, and all in their secret hearts mingling with those regrets a proud anticipation of the work awaiting them in India.

One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by war and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield!

A WEARY PASSAGE.—A general impression exists here, and I believe in the United States, that Leslie was an American by birth. He was born in London, of American parents, on the 19th of October, 1794. On the 18th of September, 1799, his father, Mr. Robert Leslie, took his family to America, on board the ship *Washington*. The voyage was long and difficult, the ship encountered tempestuous weather in the channel, and was thirty-four days in beating out. Passing through our English fleet, a signal gun was fired from the Majestic, which, by carelessness, had a ball in it, that lodged in a spar on the *Washington*, and very nearly killed two passengers. The day after, the *Washington* met with a French privateer, and had two hard fights, during which the little Leslies were kept down in the hold with other children, where they amused themselves by playing at hide and seek. Shortly afterwards they met another privateer, which, however, avoided them after receiving one shot. Then they put in at Lisbon for repairs, which detained them there five months and two days. On leaving Lisbon they encountered a gale of wind, and lost their foretopmast. On the sudden cessation of the gale, the waves not having yet had time to subside, and the ship being no longer prevented from rolling by the pressure of the wind on her canvas, did so with such violence that her maintopmast went also. She arrived at Philadelphia on the 11th of May, nearly eight months after her departure from London.—*"Leslie," in the Fortnightly Review.*

THE ART OF COSTERMONGERING.—She told me that she had known many costermongers, good buyers and good sellers, and yet who were always kept in the background through having a hoarse, or a gruff, or a hollow voice. "Of course," said she, "there are things—common things, such as taters, and onions, and cabbages—which are sure to go in whatever voice they're called, if so be that a man has anything like a reg'lar round, because people knows his time and looks out for him; but with goods which comes promisc'ous, and which are only to be got off by forcin', it's different. Now, there's fish. There may be fish tomorrow, and there mayn't. Even the salesmen in the market can't say for certain. And then, it may be cheap, or it may be dear. Say it's soles, and that you buy a lot of 'em. How many do you think you'll sell if you go crawling along with 'em, growling out, 'Here's soles, good soles!' in the same voice as does for turnips or taters? Why, you won't take enough to buy fat to fry your own supper in. You must put your heart into it, and try and make yourself believe how wonderful cheap your soles are, till you get into quite a perspiration about 'em. You drive sudden and sharp round corners of streets, and at the same moment you pipe up, 'Dover soles! lovely soles! splendid soles! Big as plaice, and all alive! all alive! all alive!' and this you keep up, driving along brisk and keeping up the tune. Presently you set your eyes on your soles, and see a pair which is so large, and so lovely, that you really can't help stopping, which you do as sudden as you turned the corner. 'Oh, I say,' says you, dropping the tune and taking to conversation, 'here's a pair of whackers! blowed if they don't get finer the lower we get into the pad! Just look here, ladies—there's a pair of soles for you!—three-pence!' That's how to sell soles!" chuckled Mrs. Winkship, bringing her fat hands together with a hearty spank to illustrate the manner in which the "pair" should be joined at the very instant the price was disclosed. "It's the same with fruit. Bless your soul, there's a way of crying your fruit, so as to make everybody's mouth water that hears you—specially stone-fruit. Why, when I was a gal," continued Mrs. Winkship, "I was wonderful good at greengages; as good at anything mind you as here and there one, but at 'gages I topped 'em all. It was only the voice, and knowing how to pick your words; 'juicy greengage!' 'blooming greengage!' 'meller greengage for eating or preserving!' Many a hot summer's afternoon have I made a pretty pocket, with only just a silk handkercher over my shoulders, and half a sieve of 'gages under my arm."—*The True History of a Little Ragamuffin. By the Author of "A Night in a Workhouse."*

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .. .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,909,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.................. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do Do	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	"
" " 2 " pts.		14	"
Old Tom	Rs.	20	"

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following:—

CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 26). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities. Wines of unquestionable excellence.

AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)

WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)

PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.)

BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.

OLD-TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.

LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.

Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints......	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co......	35
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown......	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal......	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal......	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal......	29
Do. Golden, Do......	29
Do. Green Seal......	33
Do. Vino Fino......	29
Do. Red Seal......	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal......	38
Claret Light Capsule......	15
Do. do. Pints... ...	8
Do. Yellow Seal......	23
Do. Red Do. Pints......	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts......	32
Port, Black Seal......	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac......	34
Do. Brand a Crown......	24
Old Tom, Red Seal......	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal......	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts......	36
Do. Pints......	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO BE LET, furnished, for a short term. Address "O.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, CHAMBERS, fit for Barristers, in Apollo Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (for 6 months, from 15th instant), an upper storied, airy, comfortable and well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, beautifully situated, facing the sea. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co, 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, 6 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 100, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba.—For further particulars apply to
No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "HILL SIDE," now in occupation of E. HEYCOCK, Esquire. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E. Meherjee & Co, No. 2, Forbes Street.
SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.
13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, four out of the following lot of HORSES, (the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring so many) will be sold a bargain:—

No. 1.—Bay Arab, seven years old, a good riding and harness Horse.
No. 2.—Ditto Ditto—very showy Horse, and up to any weight and a splendid Fencer.
No. 3.—Brown Australian,—a very promising Horse, 5 years old.
No. 4.—Brown Arab, aged, has been ridden by a Lady and goes in Harness.
No. 5.—Powerful Bay Mare,—a capital harness Horse.

The above Horses can be seen at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Baboola Tank Road, on giving two hours' notice.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Bores Bunder, 17th March 1865.

SOUNDY & Co,
7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces ... ...Rs. 70
" 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ... ... " 70
" 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ... ... " 65
" 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... ... " 80
" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ... ... " 80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ... ...Rs. 35
" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ... ... " 90

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures, Soda-Water, Sparkling Lemonades, Carbonated Water, Mineral Water, &c., &c.

The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold six bottles of Soda-Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only four annas, it reduces the Soda-Water to the cost of eight annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda-Water, Carbonate-Water, &c. &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

The improved Double Patent Gazogene is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral-Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the improved Gazogene of the six Soda Water bottle size, Rs. 20, Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box.
Rs. 3 per Box, Net Cash.

N. B.—The three twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated-Water or of Soda-Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda-Water bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.

Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, Esq., M. D.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile,

Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	9	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozens of good light Breakfast Claret for sale, in quarts and pints. Apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 4th April 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., (OPPOSITE THE LIGHTHOUSE) UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Doctor W. Niven (proceeding to Europe); the same comprises a set of rich Cut Glassware, a blue and red gilt Dinner Set, a white and gilt Tea Set, Plated Oval Hotwater Curry Dishes, a box of Plated Fruit Knives and Forks, a Fish Knife and Fork, Cruet Frame, Butter Pot, Salver, Treble-branched Candlesticks, Cutlery, Revolvers, &c., and the Furniture all well-seasoned Blackwood, such as a set of Dining and Camp Tables, handsome Sideboard, Bronze Clock, Screens, Circular and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawingroom and Easy Chairs, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Teapoys, English Brussels Carpets, handsome Elephant Hatstand inlaid with Mother-o'-pearls, Bronze double light and single Hanging Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Carved 4-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Bookshelves, Rattan Chairs, Coir Rugs, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispensing articles, a few Medical Books, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One Sociable Carriage with German Shutters, &c.
A Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, &c.
A pair of Bay Serviceable Carriage Horses, double and single Harness, a Hunting Saddle, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th April 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T. Cloths.
1 Case Sarries.
2 Cases Jamdany.

Remainder portion of the invoice of Fancy Goods, comprising Bowie Knives, with German Silver Handles of different sizes, Gentlemen's Neck Collars, Cigar Cases, Travelling Bags, Mathematical Instrument Boxes, Table Knives, small Looking Glasses, Steel Key Rings, assorted Spectacles, India Rubber, Drawing Pencils, Leather Purses, Turn Screws, Pocket Pistols, Musical Shells, Cavalry Swords, Copying Presses, &c., &c.

Also an Invoice of Steel Engravings and Oil Paintings in fancy gilt frames. Subjects are:—Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on their Bridal Morn, the First and Last Appeals, Weighing the Deer, Canterbury Pilgrims, Royal Recreation, Trial of King Charles the First, Oration of Wycliff, Battle of Waterloo, Morning and Evening Sun, How to Live in the Country, the Red and White Rose, Battle of Worcester, Distinguished Members of the Benevolent Society, Napoleon at the Battle of the Pyramids, the Saturday Night and Sunday Morning, Horse Races, and Prints &c. &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 4th April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, on account of Muncherjee Pestonjee and his wife Buchoobye, a piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahim, Dadur, assessed under Nos. 726 and 727, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7, admeasuring 495 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east and north by Mahim Road, south and west by public passage.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ARGAND LUSTRES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., an Invoice of elegant Plated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 12 light Argand Lustres, also Argand Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 light Sideboard Lamps, &c.

The above are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

20 Bales Grey Shirtings.
18 " " Madapollams.
16 " " Jaconets.
20 " " T Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
4 " do. Hoodnies.
35 Dozens Amontillad Sherry.
50 " very superior Champagne.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH-MADE GILT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, ARGAND LUSTRES, CHANDELIERS, CARRIAGES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the show rooms, No. 27, of Mr. Rahimtoola Sallaman, Parell Road, Byculla, a consignment of English-made Furniture, consisting of very large size handsome Gilt Sofa Couches, lined with Silk, Damask, and Velvet, Spring Cushions and Chintz covers, large size Brass Bird Cages on gilt stands, Mahogany Self-acting Organ, large and small size Looking Glasses in gilt frames, Mahogany half-back Sofa Couches lined Crimson Silk Damask, and Spring Cushions, Arm, Rocking, and Drawingroom Chairs, lined Damask and Morocco Leather, with Spring Cushions, American without Arm Chairs, large size Sofa Table with Marble Top on gilt stand, Mahogany and Walnutwood Pier Tables with Marble Top, Iron Rocking Chairs with Morocco Cushions on gilt stands, Writing Table with 8 drawers and pigeonhole press, Hanging and Folding Dressing Glasses, Footstools, Bookstands, Coaches, Iron and Mahogany Garden Seats, handsome large size Brass gilt Bedstead, Wire Gauze Meat Safes, 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light Argand Lustres, 4 light Chandeliers, 3 light Lustres, 15 days' Clock by Achille Brocot, strikes half hour and hour, showing dates, months, weeks, and rising and setting of the Moon, 8 days Clocks by A. B. Savory and Sons, strikes half hour and hour, Mahogany Child's Cradle, Bagatelle Boards complete, large and small size Velvet Pile Carpet, Table Covers, Rugs, Door Mats, Musical Boxes with drum and bell, English and China made gilt Door Lanterns, Vases and Globe Lamps, valuable Pictures in gilt and fancy frames, Flower Vase, Solar Reading and Table Lamps, 3 light Table Chandeliers, handsome large size China Jars, Toilet Bottles, Cash and Paper Boxes with real Chubb's locks and duplicate keys, Treasury Chests, fancy Inkstands, gilt and Mother-of-pearl Ladies' Writing Boxes complete, set of rich Cut Glassware for 12, Decanters, Water Goblets, Claret Jugs, handsome Dinner Set complete for 12, Plated Dish Covers, Cruet Stands, Hotwater Curry Dishes, set of Plated Shell Pattern Spoons and Forks, set of Mahogany Case for 12, Fish Knives and Forks in case, Bread Basket, Tea Sets, single and double Table Candlesticks, Mappin's Cutlery, Guns, Water Coojas, &c., &c.

Richly carved well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Drawingroom Tables with and without Marble Tops, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hatstands, Easy and Priedieu Chairs, a Set of Dining Table in 3 pieces for 15, a ditto in 5 pieces for 12, Camp Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Glass Book Cases, Sofa Couches, &c., &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome light English-made double-seated Phaeton, by Kesterton.
2 Do. do. by Onken.
1 Do. do. Brougham, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Dog Cart, by McNaught and Smith,
1 Do. do. Mail Phaeton, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Park do. do.
1 Second-hand Waggonette, by Palliser.
Single and double-seated Child's Carriage, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from Friday, the 6th instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.

On THURSDAY, the 12th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of Ground at Egutpoora, measuring 3 acres, with a good Bungalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Rutt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Cama. The property is situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government.

For further particulars, applications to be made to the Auctioneer, or to J. L. BRODIE, Esquire, Manager to Mr. B. H. CAMA's Trustees.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Ambarce, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

2 beautiful Miniature Drawingroom Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, by a first class maker.

Bombay, 4th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 5, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of... 3,000,000

Further information to be obtained at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

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